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PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

JOB SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
THIRD QUARTER 1987

RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED

Adjusted for seasonal influences, the volume of Pennsylvania residents unemployed moved upward in September. The meager rise in joblessness, together with a decline in resident employment, resulted in a slight rise in the rate of unemployment throughout the Commonwealth. At 5.6 percent, September's rate of unemployment, while 0.1 percentage point above the month-ago level, is a full 1.2 percentage points below the year-ago pace. The volume of unemployment for the first nine months of 1987 has averaged over 317,000 across the Commonwealth. Although September's volume, at 316,000, reveals an addition of 2,000 to the jobless ranks, this most recent total is below the year-to-date average and is 66,000 less than the number recorded in September 1986.

During September, seasonal influences typically play a major role in regulating Pennsylvania's labor force. The beginning of a new school year normally creates an abundance of labor force withdrawals as students leave their summer jobs for the classroom. In this respect, September 1987 was no different, although the movement was more pronounced. Specifically, Pennsylvania's labor force declined by 121,000 in September, an amount more than the seasonal norm. This, in turn, caused the seasonally adjusted labor force to dip, with the overall result being the aforementioned 0.1 percentage point rise in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 5.6 percent. This development, however, is not viewed as economically significant and, if anything, underscores a stable economy as the jobless rate has remained below six percent for the past eight months.

The rate of unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, reveals a pattern of stability similar to the adjusted data. Specifically, the rate of unemployment remained constant at 5.2 percent as the volume of unemployment, at 297,000 in September, moved backward, dropping 6,000 from the total count of August.

The current national unemployment rate (adjusted for seasonality) declined over the month by 0.1 percentage point, dropping to 5.9 percent, the first time the national rate has been below the 6.0 percent mark since November 1979. The monthly drop in the rate was produced, in part, by the reduction of 132,000 from the volume of unemployed to record 7,089,000 jobless within the nation. This most recent level is a reduction of 1,196,000 from the volume recorded in September 1986.

BUR 653 8-82 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
In cooperation with the United States Department of Labor

AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's August unemployment rate of 5.2 percent placed the Commonwealth 29th among all states. Louisiana, at 10.3 percent, ranked first with the highest unemployment rate while New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, again had the lowest rate in the nation.

- Preliminary August unemployment rates among the Commonwealth's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) varied from a low of 2.6 percent in Lancaster to a high of 10.1 percent in the Beaver County PMSA.

- At the national level the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ranks 269 MSAs each month on the basis of their unemployment rate. In August the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (Texas) MSA had the highest jobless rate at 17.7 percent. The lowest rate of 1.7 percent was recorded in the New England MSA of Portland, Maine.

- Pennsylvania's MSAs continued to display representation at both ends of the jobless rate ranking spectrum. Among all MSAs, Lancaster continued to fare extremely well with an August jobless rate of 2.6 percent and a ranking of 261 (out of 269) while Beaver County's 10.1 percent placed this PMSA 15th on the list.

Pennsylvania's employment volume, adjusted for seasonality, remained relatively static as the number of Commonwealth residents employed declined moderately by 24,000. Employment, at 5,359,000 in September, stands at the second highest level on record outstripping the year-ago total by 95,000. Commonwealth employment, not adjusted for seasonal influences, fell as expected to 5,411,000 in September, down 115,000 since August but remaining 99,000 above September 1986.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT RECORDS ANOTHER ALL-TIME HIGH

Pennsylvania's business establishments continued to surge to new heights as the number of jobs supplied, according to September preliminary data, set a new all-time high. The nonagricultural wage and salary job total, currently at 4,968,100, reveals an addition of 22,700 to the August count of jobs. September marks the third month of 1987 in which a new all-time high has been attained. In addition, when ranking Pennsylvania's monthly job totals, the top five months appear in 1987. It is important to note that while a forward thrust is to be expected in September, the advance was stronger than anticipated. Currently, there are 120,700 more jobs within Pennsylvania firms than there were one year ago.

Manufacturing jobs increased by 4,100 since August, an amount slightly above seasonal patterns. The rise brought total jobs to 1,046,300 in September. Durable goods rose over the year by 2,300, continuing to display the effects of the settlement of last years labor management disputes in the primary metals industry line. More specifically, over the past twelve months blast furnaces and basic steel added 6,000 to their count of jobs. Losses within durable goods were whittled away from various industry lines with no standout losses. Over-the-month declines of 400 occurred within miscellaneous machinery (those firms primarily engaged in manufacturing carburetors, pistons and valves), and electrical industrial apparatus (those firms primarily engaged in manufacturing electric motors and power generators). Nondurable goods employment grew moderately, advancing more than the seasonal norm. At 452,600 in September, nondurable jobs were up 1,100 over the month. The most meaningful contribution came in the food and kindred products line which jumped 1,400 over the month. This job gain was partially offset by a decline of 500 within paper and allied products.

Nonmanufacturing exerted the primary influence on total nonagricultural employment by adding 17,400 to August payrolls. The September job volume within nonmanufacturing was 3,918,400, a new high mark for the division. Contributing to the new record were: educational services (+13,600), state and local government (+11,500), transportation (+7,200), and retail trade (+4,600). The increase in state and local government was primarily attributable to the reemployment of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teachers aids, and other noncertified public school workers. Most notable September losses within nonmanufacturing were attributed to: finance, insurance and real estate (-3,600), federal government (-2,500), and contract construction (-2,200). Seasonal patterns indicate that job losses within each of these industry lines are normal for September; however, the finance, insurance and real estate industry lost more jobs than normal for this time of year.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS BREAK THE $10.00 PER HOUR MARK

September marks the first month in which average hourly earnings among Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers has exceeded the $10.00 mark. Averaging $10.06 per hour and a 40.8 hour workweek, Pennsylvania's 713,500 production workers' mean weekly earnings amounted to $410.45. Over-the-year the hourly rate advanced 28 cents per hour while the average workweek moved forward two tenths of an hour. The overall result being a rise of $13.38 in weekly earnings over the past twelve months.

The durable goods industry averaged 41.7 hours per week and $10.77 per hour translating into September weekly earnings of $449.11. This compares favorably with nondurable goods whose production workers averaged 39.7 hours per week and $9.12 per hour for an average weekly paycheck of $362.06. The highest hourly earnings for manufacturing came in durable goods where blast furnace and steel mill workers averaged $14.33 per hour. The lowest hourly earnings were within nondurable goods as footwear (except rubber) production workers earned an average of $5.51 per hour. The selected sample in September within nonmanufacturing reveals the highest hourly earnings of $15.49 occurred in the bituminous coal and lignite industry line.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

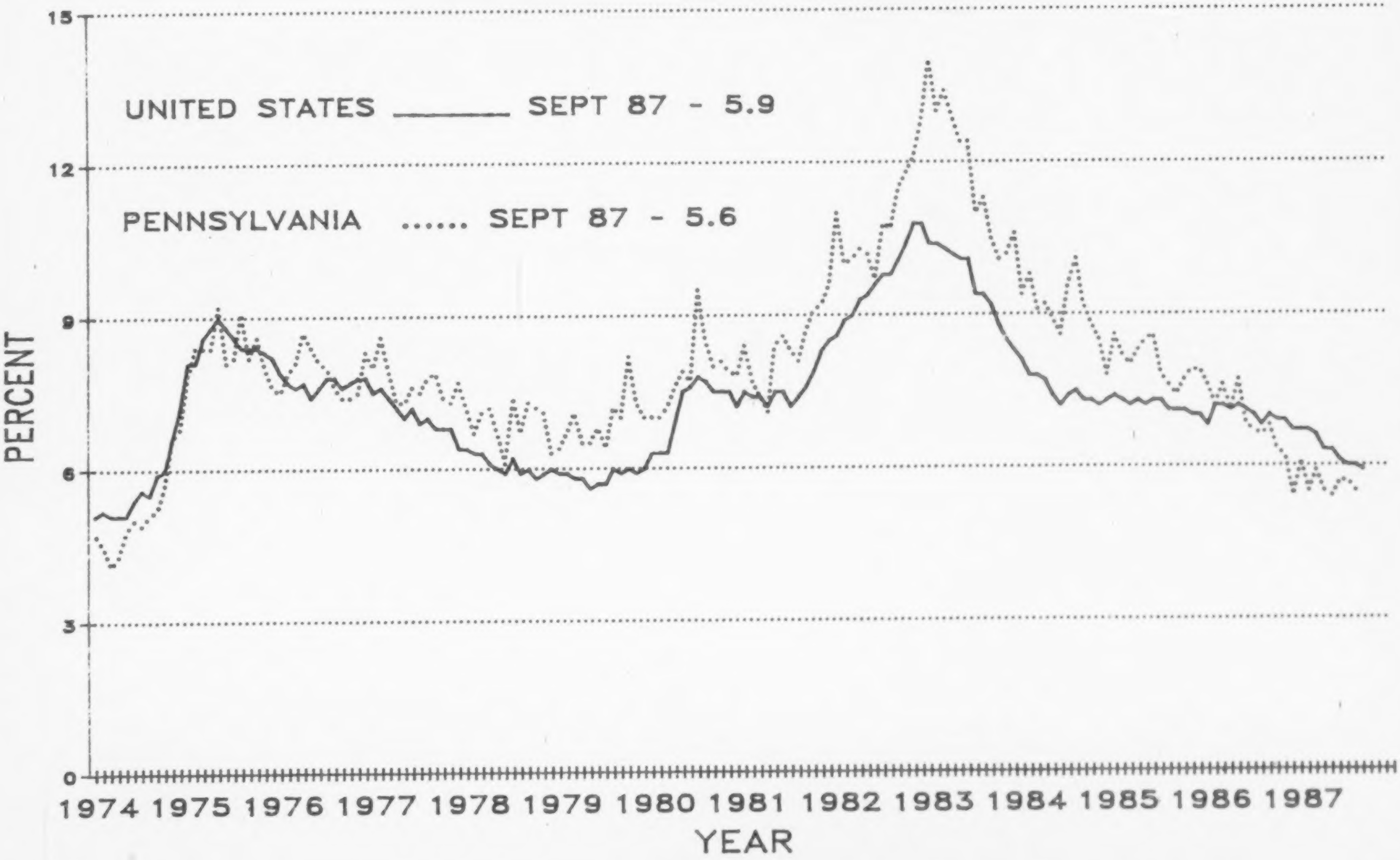

TABLE 1

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA*	SEPT. 1987 P/	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	NET CHANGE FROM: AUG. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM: SEPT. 1986
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,675	5,697	5,646	-22.0	29.0
Employment	5,359	5,383	5,264	-24.0	95.0
Unemployment	316	314	382	2.0	-66.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.6	5.5	6.2	0.1	-1.2
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,708	5,829	5,677	-121.0	31.0
Employment	5,411	5,526	5,312	-115.0	99.0
Unemployment	297	303	365	-6.0	-68.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.2	5.2	6.4	0.0	-1.2

TABLE 2

QUARTERLY AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS IN PENNSYLVANIA: THIRD QUARTER 1986 AND 1987, SECOND QUARTER 1987

	THIRD QUARTER 1987 P/		SECOND QUARTER 1987		THIRD QUARTER 1986	
LABOR MARKET AREA	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE
UNITED STATES	7,133.0	5.9	7,435.0	6.2	8,182.0	6.9
PENNSYLVANIA	311.0	5.4	310.0	5.5	373.0	6.5
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.1	4.4	13.9	4.5	22.6	7.0
ALTOONA MSA	3.8	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.8	8.0
BEAVER COUNTY MSA	7.1	11.1	6.4	10.3	7.0	10.9
ERIE MSA	9.1	7.0	9.2	7.2	11.0	8.4
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	9.7	3.0	9.9	3.2	13.4	4.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.1	9.0	9.4
LANCASTER MSA	5.9	2.7	5.3	2.5	7.2	3.3
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	113.8	4.7	106.8	4.5	124.6	5.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	65.5	6.8	65.4	6.9	74.0	7.6
READING MSA	6.8	4.0	7.2	4.3	9.9	5.8
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	22.5	6.5	22.6	6.7	28.5	8.0
SHARON MSA	3.3	6.5	3.2	6.5	3.9	7.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.8	4.8	2.9	5.1	3.2	5.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.6	4.4	2.7	4.8	3.3	5.9
YORK MSA	7.8	3.7	8.2	4.0	10.7	5.1

P/ Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

* Resident data are workers by place of residence. They include wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers and persons involved in labor managements disputes.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT DATA
ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1972-1986, MONTHLY DATA: SEPT.1986 - SEPT.1987
AND QUARTERLY AVERAGES: 1986 AND 1987
(Employment and Unemployment in Thousands)

	Pennsylvania					United States				
YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY-MENT	TOTAL UNEMP. VOLUME	UNADJ. UNEMP. RATE	SEA.ADJ. UNEMP. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY-MENT	TOTAL UNEMP. VOLUME	UNADJ. UNEMP. RATE	SEA.ADJ UNEMP. RATE
1972	4,886	4,622	265	5.4		87,034	82,153	4,882	5.6	
1973	5,001	4,758	242	4.8		89,429	85,064	4,365	4.9	
1974	5,054	4,794	259	5.1		91,949	86,794	5,156	5.6	
1975	5,098	4,674	423	8.3		93,775	85,846	7,929	8.5	
1976	5,129	4,723	407	7.9		96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7	
1977	5,207	4,806	401	7.7		99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1	
1978	5,306	4,938	368	6.9		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1	
1979	5,360	4,990	371	6.9		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8	
1980	5,435	5,010	425	7.8		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1	
1981	5,484	5,026	459	8.4		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6	
1982	5,489	4,889	599	10.9		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7	
1983	5,505	4,855	650	11.8		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6	
1984	5,478	4,980	498	9.1		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5	
1985	5,528	5,084	443	8.0		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	
1986	5,634	5,248	386	6.8		117,835	109,598	8,237	7.0	
1986 SEP.	5,677	5,312	362	6.4	6.8	118,244	110,229	8,015	6.8	7.0
OCT.	5,650	5,325	322	5.7	6.3	118,699	110,857	7,842	6.6	6.9
NOV.	5,600	5,266	332	6.0	6.2	118,623	110,751	7,872	6.6	6.9
DEC.	5,479	5,220	256	4.7	5.4	118,049	110,588	7,461	6.3	6.7
1987 JAN	5,490	5,131	359	6.5	6.1	117,703	109,084	8,620	7.3	6.7
FEB	5,427	5,078	349	6.4	5.5	117,967	109,464	8,503	7.2	6.7
MAR	5,446	5,106	340	6.2	5.9	118,353	110,229	8,124	6.9	6.6
APR.	5,459	5,164	295	5.4	5.5	118,347	111,041	7,306	6.2	6.3
MAY	5,589	5,289	300	5.4	5.4	119,695	112,377	7,318	6.1	6.3
JUNE	5,713	5,359	354	6.2	5.7	121,153	113,498	7,655	6.3	6.1
JULY	5,787	5,453	335	5.8	5.7	122,105	114,652	7,453	6.1	6.0
AUG.	5,829	5,526	303	5.2	5.5	121,614	114,527	7,088	5.8	6.0
SEP.	5,708	5,411	297	5.2	5.6	119,884	113,027	6,857	5.7	5.9
1986										
1st QTR.	5,547	5,099	448	8.1	7.5	115,822	107,096	8,727	7.5	7.1
2nd QTR.	5,660	5,245	416	7.3	7.2	117,720	109,370	8,349	7.1	7.1
3rd QTR.	5,751	5,378	373	6.5	6.7	119,339	111,192	8,147	6.8	6.9
4th QTR.	5,576	5,270	306	5.5	6.0	118,457	110,732	7,725	6.5	6.9
1987										
1st QTR.	5,454	5,105	349	6.4	5.8	118,008	109,592	8,416	7.1	6.7
2nd QTR.	5,587	5,271	316	5.7	5.5	119,732	112,305	7,426	6.2	6.2
3rd QTR.	5,774	5,463	311	5.4	5.6	121,201	114,069	7,133	5.9	6.0

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT 1987 P/	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT 1986	---NET CHANGE--- AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	4968.1	4945.4	4936.9	4847.4	22.7	120.7
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1046.3	1042.2	1036.3	1046.8	4.1	-0.5
DURABLE GOODS	593.7	590.7	589.6	591.4	3.0	2.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	30.0	30.1	29.8	28.1	-0.1	1.9
MILLWORK,PLYWOOD & STRUCTURE	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.9	0.1	1.1
OTHER LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.2	-0.2	0.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.5	0.4	0.9
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.2	0.2	1.0
OFFICE FURNITURE	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	0.2	-0.2
OTHER FURNITURE & FIXTURES	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	0.0	0.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	48.7	49.0	48.5	47.4	-0.3	1.3
GLASS, PRESSED OR BLOWN	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.8	-0.1	-0.3
GLASS CONTAINERS	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	-0.3
PRESSED & BLOWN GLASS,NEC	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	-0.1	0.0
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0.0
STRUCTURAL CLAY	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.1	0.5
POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.2
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER	9.7	9.7	9.6	8.5	0.0	1.2
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.1	-0.3	-0.3
PRIMARY METALS	93.3	91.8	91.5	86.0	1.5	7.3
BLAST FURNACE & BASIC STEEL	57.9	57.1	56.9	51.9	0.8	6.0
BLAST FURN. & STEEL MILLS	49.5	48.7	48.6	43.8	0.8	5.7
OTHER BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	0.0	0.3
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES	10.6	10.3	10.2	9.7	0.3	0.9
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	0.2	0.1
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.1
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.1	0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	90.5	90.0	89.1	92.0	0.5	-1.5
METAL CANS & SHIPPING CONTRS	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	0.0	-0.2
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.2	0.0	0.6
PLUMBING & HEATING, EXC. EL.	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.2
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL PROD.	33.5	33.2	32.9	33.8	0.3	-0.3
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.1	0.1
FAB. PLATE WORK	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.9	0.1	-0.5
OTHER FAB. STRUC. PRODUCTS	20.7	20.6	20.3	20.6	0.1	0.1
SCREW MACHINERY PRODUCTS	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.1
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS	14.1	13.9	13.8	15.1	0.2	-1.0
METAL SERVICES & ORDNANCE	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.3	-0.2	-0.7
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PROD.	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.3	0.2	-0.2
VALVES & PIPE FITTINGS	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.1

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987

(Employment in thousands)

					---NET CHANGE---	
INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT 1987 P/	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT 1986	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
OTHER MISC. FAB. METALS	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.2	0.1	-0.3
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	103.9	104.0	103.9	105.4	-0.1	-1.5
ENGINES AND TURBINES	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	0.0	-0.5
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.8	0.2	0.2
METAL WORKING MACHINERY	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.6	0.0	-0.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9	0.0	-0.5
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.9	0.0	0.2
OFFICE & COMPUTER MACHINERY	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	0.1	-0.1
REFRIG. & SERV. MACHINERY	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	0.0	0.2
MISC. MACHINERY, EXC. ELEC.	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.4	-0.4	-0.6
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	91.7	92.3	93.1	96.8	-0.6	-5.1
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING EQ.	6.3	6.2	6.3	7.3	0.1	-1.0
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPAR.	14.8	15.2	15.7	19.2	-0.4	-4.4
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	-0.1	0.2
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING & WIRING	18.2	18.1	18.0	19.2	0.1	-1.0
CURRENT CARRYING DEVICES	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.9	0.2	-0.2
OTHER LIGHTING & WIRING	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.3	-0.1	-0.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.7	-0.1	0.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACC.	29.3	29.4	29.6	32.4	-0.1	-3.1
OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.5	-0.1	0.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58.9	57.5	57.6	59.5	1.4	-0.6
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	21.7	21.0	20.9	22.0	0.7	-0.3
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACC.	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.0	0.1	1.3
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES & EQ.	10.4	9.8	10.0	12.0	0.6	-1.6
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.2	0.4
SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPR.	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.8
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.7	0.6	-1.2
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.5	-0.1	-0.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	34.5	34.3	34.7	35.4	0.2	-0.9
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEV.	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.9	0.2	-0.9
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPL.	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	0.1	-0.2
OTHER INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	-0.1	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.3	0.1	0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	452.6	451.5	446.7	455.4	1.1	-2.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.3	91.9	90.7	92.9	1.4	0.4
MEAT PRODUCTS	14.1	14.0	14.2	13.9	0.1	0.2
DAIRY PRODUCTS	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.5	-0.1	0.3
FLUID MILK	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.0
OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	-0.1	0.3

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT 1987 P/	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT 1986	---NET CHANGE--- AUG 1987	---NET CHANGE--- SEPT 1986
PRESERVED FRUIT & VEGETABLES	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.9	0.5	0.1
CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	0.4	-0.3
OTHER PRES. FRUITS & VEGS.	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.4
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	0.2	0.2
SUGAR & CONFECTION PRODUCTS	14.9	14.2	13.0	14.9	0.7	0.0
BEVERAGES	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	-0.2	-0.6
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED PRODS.	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.1	0.2	0.2
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	0.9	0.8	7.0	1.2	0.1	-0.3
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31.4	31.5	31.2	30.9	-0.1	0.5
WEAVING MILLS SYNTHETICS	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.2
KNITTING MILLS	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.8	0.1	-0.3
KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.1	-0.2
KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
OTHER KNITTING MILLS	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.1	-0.1
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.2
YAPN AND THREAD MILLS	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1	0.0
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.2	-0.1	0.4
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	86.9	86.7	84.3	94.1	0.2	-7.2
MENS AND BOYS SUITS & COATS	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0	-0.1	0.0
MENS AND BOYS FURNISHINGS	14.5	14.6	14.1	15.5	-0.1	-1.0
WOMENS AND MISSES OUTERWEAR	35.0	34.8	33.1	39.2	0.2	-4.2
WOMENS & KIDS UNDERGARMENTS	9.9	9.8	9.5	10.3	0.1	-0.4
CHILDRENS OUTERWEAR	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.5	0.0	-0.9
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE PROD	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.6	0.1	-0.7
PAPER PRODUCTS	40.5	41.0	40.9	40.2	-0.5	0.3
PAPER MILLS, EXC. BUILDING	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	-0.3	-0.4
PAPERBOARD CONTAINER & BOXES	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	0.1	0.2
CORRUGATED & SOLID BOXES	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.1
OTHER PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.1
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PRODS.	18.7	19.0	19.0	18.2	-0.3	0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	81.5	81.7	81.3	79.5	-0.2	2.0
NEWSPAPERS	23.2	23.0	22.9	22.6	0.2	0.6
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	29.6	29.7	29.6	28.8	-0.1	0.8
OTHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING	28.7	29.0	28.8	28.1	-0.3	0.6
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	58.9	59.0	59.0	58.2	-0.1	0.7
INDUSTRIAL INORGANICS	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.2	-0.1	-0.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYNTHET.	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	0.0	0.2
DRUGS	20.2	20.2	20.1	19.6	0.0	0.6
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOILET GDS	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	-0.1
PAINTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	-0.1	0.1

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

					---NET CHANGE---	
INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT 1987 P/	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT 1986	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
OTHER CHEMICAL & ALLIED PROD	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	0.1	0.1
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.6	-0.1	0.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	-0.1	-0.2
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL PRODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	0.0	0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	37.9	37.5	37.4	37.6	0.4	0.3
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS PROD	32.7	32.3	32.3	32.4	0.4	0.3
LEATHER PRODUCTS	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.2	0.0	0.1
FOOTWEAR, EXC. RUBBER	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.9	-0.1	-0.1
OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.2
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3918.4	3901.0	3898.9	3791.9	17.4	126.5
MINING	31.9	31.5	31.3	33.6	0.4	-1.7
ANTHRACITE COAL	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.2	0.0
BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE	20.3	20.1	19.8	21.8	0.2	-1.5
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	0.2
OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	0.0	-0.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	245.2	247.4	244.6	225.3	-2.2	19.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	73.1	73.8	72.2	62.3	-0.7	10.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCT. CONTRACTORS	43.6	44.2	43.1	40.5	-0.6	3.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	128.5	129.4	129.3	122.5	-0.9	6.0
TRANSPORTATION	140.4	133.2	132.8	140.6	7.2	-0.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	20.6	20.6	20.6	21.3	0.0	-0.7
ALL OTHER TRANSPORTATION	119.8	112.6	112.2	119.3	7.2	0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.3	106.3	106.6	101.5	-1.0	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	50.7	50.8	50.8	47.9	-0.1	2.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	54.6	55.5	55.8	53.6	-0.9	1.0
ELECTRIC SERVICES	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.0	-0.2	-0.3
GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.5	-0.3	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	274.4	275.4	274.7	261.7	-1.0	12.7
DURABLE GOODS TRADE	173.5	174.4	173.7	163.9	-0.9	9.6
NONDURABLE GOODS TRADE	100.9	101.0	101.0	97.8	-0.1	3.1
RETAIL TRADE	879.4	874.8	869.5	845.0	4.6	34.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	130.5	128.8	129.1	125.1	1.7	5.4
DEPARTMENT STORES	114.6	113.4	113.7	110.1	1.2	4.5
OTHER RETAIL GEN. MERCHAN.	15.9	15.4	15.8	15.0	0.5	0.9
FOOD STORES	151.2	150.5	150.4	148.3	0.7	2.9

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT 1987 P/	AUG 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT 1986	---NET CHANGE--- AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STAT.	96.1	96.1	96.0	90.7	0.0	5.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	48.2	47.9	47.2	47.5	0.3	0.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	266.4	265.9	262.8	259.1	0.5	7.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL TRADE	117.0	115.6	114.5	111.5	1.4	5.5
FINANCE,INSUR. AND REAL ESTATE	288.7	292.3	292.8	281.7	-3.6	7.0
BANKING	88.5	90.1	90.3	87.9	-1.6	0.6
COMMERCIAL & STOCK SAVINGS	81.2	82.7	83.0	80.4	-1.5	0.8
OTHER BANKING	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	-0.1	-0.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS	84.4	84.2	84.1	81.1	0.2	3.3
LIFE INSURANCE	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	0.1	0.2
FIRE, MARINE & CASUALTY INS	33.8	33.7	33.6	31.9	0.1	1.9
OTHER FIN.,INS.& REAL ESTATE	71.3	73.0	73.3	70.8	-1.7	0.5
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	1285.5	1281.5	1283.0	1235.9	4.0	49.6
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	57.9	59.6	59.8	54.9	-1.7	3.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	222.8	222.2	218.8	204.5	0.6	18.3
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERV.	45.0	50.8	50.8	44.9	-5.8	0.1
HEALTH SERVICES	419.6	420.6	420.7	405.7	-1.0	13.9
HOSPITALS	228.3	228.6	229.3	223.3	-0.3	5.0
OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	124.0	123.5	123.0	115.3	0.5	8.7
LEGAL SERVICES	36.8	37.1	37.6	34.0	-0.3	2.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	134.7	121.1	122.6	136.3	13.6	-1.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	82.8	82.6	83.7	77.0	0.2	5.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	60.3	60.1	59.7	57.7	0.2	2.6
ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE	35.7	35.8	35.5	34.6	-0.1	1.1
OTHER SERVICES, NEC	225.6	227.4	229.3	220.9	-1.8	4.7
GOVERNMENT	667.6	658.6	663.6	666.6	9.0	1.0
FEDERAL	140.8	143.3	141.2	137.2	-2.5	3.6
STATE	148.4	139.7	139.4	149.5	8.7	-1.1
STATE EDUCATION	40.7	31.4	31.0	41.3	9.3	-0.6
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	107.7	108.3	108.4	108.2	-0.6	-0.5
LOCAL	378.4	375.6	383.0	379.9	2.8	-1.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	216.6	186.8	191.2	219.7	29.8	-3.1
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	161.8	188.8	191.8	160.2	-27.0	1.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	3.4	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.3

TABLE 5
SELECTED PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT INDICES
(Not seasonally adjusted) 1977 = 100.0

INDUSTRY TITLE	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	[----- ANNUAL AVERAGE -----] 1985	1984	1980	1975
ALL MANUFACTURING	77.97	77.67	77.23	78.01	80.8	83.4	99.0	99.5
PRIMARY METALS	46.74	45.99	45.84	43.09	53.1	59.3	95.3	103.0
APPAREL	64.85	64.70	62.91	70.22	77.1	85.0	92.6	99.0
ALL NONMANUFACTURING	121.56	121.03	120.96	117.64	112.9	109.4	106.3	96.2
CONSTRUCTION	133.33	134.53	133.01	122.51	105.2	95.5	103.4	100.3
RETAIL TRADE	122.62	121.97	121.24	117.82	11.9	109.2	103.7	93.5
SERVICES	149.04	148.58	148.75	143.29	135.0	128.5	112.9	92.6
GOVERNMENT	93.91	92.64	93.35	93.77	94.9	94.5	101.7	101.5

P/Prelimary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 6
ACTUAL AND REAL GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA
ANNUAL AVERAGES

YEAR	WEEKLY EARNINGS	WEEKLY HOURS	HOURLY EARNINGS	HOURLY EARNINGS INDEX	U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS	LOSSES DUE TO INFLATION
				(1967=100)			
1972	154.42	39.8	3.88	137.6	125.3	123.24	31.18
1973	167.23	40.2	4.16	147.5	133.1	125.64	41.59
1974	180.97	39.6	4.57	162.1	147.7	122.53	58.44
1975	193.22	38.8	4.98	176.6	161.2	119.86	73.36
1976	210.11	39.2	5.36	190.1	170.5	123.23	86.88
1977	231.08	39.5	5.85	207.4	181.5	127.32	103.76
1978	254.80	40.0	6.37	225.9	195.3	130.47	124.33
1979	278.10	39.9	6.97	247.2	217.4	127.92	150.18
1980	294.49	38.8	7.59	269.1	246.8	119.32	175.17
1981	325.36	39.2	8.30	294.3	272.4	119.44	205.92
1982	331.39	38.4	8.63	306.0	289.1	114.63	216.76
1983	350.84	39.2	8.95	317.4	298.4	117.57	233.27
1984	373.06	40.2	9.28	329.1	311.1	119.92	253.14
1985	381.84	39.9	9.57	339.4	322.2	118.51	263.33
1986	391.55	40.2	9.74	345.4	328.4	119.23	272.32

TABLE 7
EMPLOYMENT,MANHOURS AND PAYROLLS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	SEPT. 1987 P/	AUGUST 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
EMPLOYMENT DATA:				
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	713.5	707.6	700.7	709.0
DURABLE GOODS	397.7	393.3	391.8	389.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	315.8	314.3	308.9	319.4
WEEKLY MANHOURS:				
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	29,155.1	29,085.3	28,608.8	28,754.4
DURABLE GOODS	16,564.7	16,493.9	16,300.9	16,130.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,550.4	12,591.4	12,307.9	12,624.0
WEEKLY PAYROLLS:				
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$292,918.6	$289,999.1	$284,001.1	$281,232.4
DURABLE GOODS	$178,453.8	$176,467.1	$173,001.8	$170,293.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	$114,464.8	$113,532.0	$110,999.3	$110,938.6

P/ = September data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 8
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	AVG WEEKLY HOURS SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	410.45	409.77	405.14	397.07	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.6	10.06	9.97	9.93	9.78
DURABLE GOODS	449.11	448.33	441.38	437.18	41.7	41.9	41.6	41.4	10.77	10.70	10.61	10.56
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	345.69	361.66	359.11	347.33	41.4	42.8	42.7	42.1	8.35	8.45	8.41	8.25
MILLWORK,PLYWOOD & STRUCTURE	359.68	363.62	349.74	376.28	41.2	41.7	40.2	43.3	8.73	8.72	8.70	8.69
OTHER LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	338.64	361.09	363.49	333.66	41.5	43.4	43.9	41.5	8.16	8.32	8.28	8.04
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	353.16	358.48	344.86	342.34	40.5	41.3	40.1	39.9	8.72	8.68	8.60	8.58
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	302.18	299.41	307.20	288.79	39.5	39.5	40.0	38.2	7.65	7.58	7.68	7.56
OFFICE FURNITURE	368.55	404.50	345.59	376.16	39.8	42.4	37.2	41.2	9.26	9.54	9.29	9.13
OTHER FURNITURE & FIXTURES	419.05	415.68	403.94	390.29	42.5	43.3	42.7	41.3	9.86	9.60	9.46	9.45
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	443.10	443.23	440.73	434.35	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.5	10.55	10.38	10.37	10.22
GLASS, PRESSED OR BLOWN	461.73	451.36	439.42	448.51	41.3	41.6	40.8	41.8	11.18	10.85	10.77	10.73
GLASS CONTAINERS	501.06	485.39	474.21	474.31	42.0	41.7	40.6	41.9	11.93	11.64	11.68	11.32
PRESSED & BLOWN GLASS,NEC	423.46	419.74	404.67	423.26	40.6	41.6	41.0	41.7	10.43	10.09	9.87	10.15
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	609.30	565.94	568.96	614.40	45.1	43.4	43.8	46.3	13.51	13.04	12.99	13.27
STRUCTURAL CLAY	389.48	385.12	381.92	373.15	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.6	9.34	9.28	9.27	8.97
POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS	400.39	394.88	394.00	395.52	39.8	40.5	40.0	41.2	10.06	9.75	9.85	9.60
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER	423.64	445.90	446.45	427.81	43.9	46.4	46.7	46.4	9.65	9.61	9.56	9.22
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	450.28	449.35	451.02	433.54	41.5	41.8	41.8	40.9	10.85	10.75	10.79	10.60
PRIMARY METALS	551.18	535.91	525.41	502.17	43.4	42.6	42.1	40.4	12.70	12.58	12.48	12.43
BLAST FURNACE & BASIC STEEL	614.31	589.88	575.28	547.27	44.1	42.9	42.3	39.6	13.93	13.75	13.60	13.82
BLAST FURN. & STEEL MILLS	636.25	607.16	592.75	565.25	44.4	43.0	42.4	39.5	14.33	14.12	13.98	14.31
OTHER BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	495.32	491.42	469.48	460.29	42.7	42.4	41.4	40.2	11.60	11.59	11.34	11.45
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES	396.90	394.00	381.64	381.60	42.0	41.3	40.3	40.0	9.45	9.54	9.47	9.54

September 1987 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 8
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	481.10	483.91	488.32	480.05	42.5	42.9	43.6	43.8	11.32	11.28	11.20	10.96
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	386.10	398.62	396.17	423.11	39.6	40.8	40.8	42.1	9.75	9.77	9.71	10.05
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	473.27	472.84	469.11	432.68	43.3	43.3	42.3	40.4	10.93	10.92	11.09	10.71
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	441.00	436.18	424.15	435.12	42.0	41.9	41.3	42.0	10.50	10.41	10.27	10.36
METAL CANS & SHIPPING CONTRS	540.79	539.77	522.10	504.83	47.9	47.1	45.4	46.4	11.29	11.46	11.50	10.88
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	339.63	347.04	354.32	349.52	39.4	40.4	41.2	40.5	8.62	8.59	8.60	8.63
PLUMBING & HEATING, EXC. EL.	437.08	452.32	385.92	442.88	42.6	44.0	39.5	44.2	10.26	10.28	9.77	10.02
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL PROD.	376.88	382.30	375.46	393.02	40.7	41.6	40.9	41.9	9.26	9.19	9.18	9.38
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL	421.06	419.92	406.83	440.32	41.2	41.7	40.4	43.9	10.22	10.07	10.07	10.03
FAB. PLATE WORK	454.69	460.82	462.16	447.28	41.0	42.2	41.9	41.3	11.09	10.92	11.03	10.83
OTHER FAB. STRUC. PRODUCTS	339.39	346.93	338.62	361.05	40.5	41.4	40.7	41.5	8.38	8.38	8.32	8.70
SCREW MACHINERY PRODUCTS	432.64	426.63	416.64	461.29	41.6	41.3	40.1	43.6	10.40	10.33	10.39	10.58
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS	621.33	600.24	572.03	580.18	44.7	44.2	43.7	43.2	13.90	13.58	13.09	13.43
METAL SERVICES & ORDNANCE	395.75	377.75	408.18	392.28	39.3	37.7	39.9	40.4	10.07	10.02	10.23	9.71
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PROD.	443.16	435.34	413.50	409.18	42.9	41.9	40.9	41.0	10.33	10.39	10.11	9.98
VALVES & PIPE FITTINGS	441.84	462.46	415.34	398.93	42.0	42.9	40.6	41.0	10.52	10.78	10.23	9.73
OTHER MISC. FAB. METALS	444.14	418.78	411.64	427.85	43.5	41.3	41.0	41.1	10.21	10.14	10.04	10.41
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	456.79	464.34	453.00	457.38	42.1	42.6	42.1	42.0	10.85	10.90	10.76	10.89
ENGINES AND TURBINES	546.19	566.32	515.03	606.06	40.7	42.2	40.3	44.4	13.42	13.42	12.78	13.65
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	568.32	571.54	572.88	530.67	44.4	44.1	44.0	42.9	12.80	12.96	13.02	12.37
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	482.54	469.52	446.26	450.14	43.2	42.8	42.1	40.7	11.17	10.97	10.60	11.06
METAL WORKING MACHINERY	444.11	462.64	459.03	458.11	41.7	42.6	42.7	42.3	10.65	10.86	10.75	10.83
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	485.10	473.09	479.25	518.69	46.2	44.8	45.0	45.3	10.50	10.56	10.65	11.45
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	477.77	494.21	477.66	465.86	41.8	42.9	41.9	41.3	11.43	11.52	11.40	11.28
REFRIG. & SERV. MACHINERY	401.53	412.93	416.94	401.13	40.6	41.5	41.2	40.6	9.89	9.95	10.12	9.88
MISC. MACHINERY, EXC. ELEC.	413.24	418.25	413.50	409.34	41.2	41.7	41.6	41.6	10.03	10.03	9.94	9.84
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	408.65	413.06	401.17	404.42	40.5	41.1	40.4	41.1	10.09	10.05	9.93	9.84

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TABLE 8
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING EQ.	441.38	452.83	460.85	448.59	41.6	42.4	43.6	43.3	10.61	10.68	10.57	10.36
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPAR.	435.70	438.27	421.31	402.06	42.8	42.8	42.3	42.1	10.18	10.24	9.96	9.55
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	407.68	410.73	367.75	344.45	42.6	42.3	39.8	37.4	9.57	9.71	9.24	9.21
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING & WIRING	387.43	393.01	382.24	369.72	39.9	40.6	39.9	40.1	9.71	9.68	9.58	9.22
CURRENT CARRYING DEVICES	416.98	447.63	423.53	391.94	40.8	43.0	41.0	40.7	10.22	10.41	10.33	9.63
OTHER LIGHTING & WIRING	362.21	347.01	346.21	350.37	39.2	38.6	38.9	39.5	9.24	8.99	8.90	8.87
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	334.14	337.85	344.92	314.00	38.1	38.7	39.6	38.2	8.77	8.73	8.71	8.22
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACC.	435.09	437.88	427.60	455.10	40.1	41.0	40.0	41.6	10.85	10.68	10.69	10.94
OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	370.36	374.74	347.10	375.78	40.3	40.6	39.0	41.8	9.19	9.23	8.90	8.99
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	479.97	480.40	488.38	490.42	39.7	40.1	40.8	40.8	12.09	11.98	11.97	12.02
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	472.80	469.64	462.95	501.38	39.4	39.8	39.3	41.3	12.00	11.80	11.78	12.14
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACC.	446.46	430.88	421.36	543.85	37.9	37.5	36.8	43.3	11.78	11.49	11.45	12.56
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES & EQ.	503.06	516.74	510.62	462.55	41.1	42.6	42.2	39.5	12.24	12.13	12.10	11.71
SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPR.	432.13	440.08	447.43	444.61	39.5	40.3	40.2	40.2	10.94	10.92	11.13	11.06
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	476.25	491.04	517.50	462.08	38.5	39.6	41.6	38.0	12.37	12.40	12.44	12.16
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	500.21	499.66	506.69	463.14	42.9	43.0	45.2	41.8	11.66	11.62	11.21	11.08
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	415.54	418.55	434.73	406.14	40.9	41.4	43.0	40.9	10.16	10.11	10.11	9.93
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEV.	440.80	449.94	493.68	440.13	40.0	41.7	45.5	41.6	11.02	10.79	10.85	10.58
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPL.	379.22	375.72	372.49	372.49	41.4	40.4	40.4	39.5	9.16	9.30	9.22	9.43
OTHER INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	414.24	414.81	408.39	384.70	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.1	9.91	9.90	9.77	9.36
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	407.68	411.73	399.75	390.52	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.5	9.80	9.85	9.75	9.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	362.06	361.70	359.00	347.21	39.7	40.1	39.8	39.5	9.12	9.02	9.02	8.79
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	403.10	405.72	394.30	390.86	40.8	41.4	40.4	41.1	9.88	9.80	9.76	9.51
MEAT PRODUCTS	319.50	331.10	330.26	318.71	40.7	41.7	41.7	40.6	7.85	7.94	7.92	7.85
DAIRY PRODUCTS	413.52	397.32	382.35	368.41	43.3	44.0	43.4	42.2	9.55	9.03	8.81	8.73

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TABLE 8
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
FLUID MILK	472.95	427.23	427.14	401.89	45.0	42.3	42.8	42.8	10.51	10.10	9.98	9.39
OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS	376.00	379.74	356.97	348.19	42.2	45.1	43.8	41.8	8.91	8.42	8.15	8.33
PRESERVED FRUIT & VEGETABLES	372.80	385.31	339.98	386.64	40.0	41.7	38.2	43.2	9.32	9.24	8.90	8.95
CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	299.87	298.37	287.39	278.85	38.2	38.8	39.1	39.0	7.85	7.69	7.35	7.15
OTHER PRES. FRUITS & VEGS.	409.00	424.84	366.82	449.16	40.9	43.0	37.7	45.6	10.00	9.88	9.73	9.85
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	592.02	575.93	566.27	480.11	46.0	45.6	44.8	41.0	12.87	12.63	12.64	11.71
BAKERY PRODUCTS	406.51	397.06	390.91	390.82	38.9	38.7	38.1	39.2	10.45	10.26	10.26	9.97
SUGAR & CONFECTION PRODUCTS	407.48	421.34	413.71	416.70	39.6	39.9	38.2	40.3	10.29	10.56	10.83	10.34
BEVERAGES	558.18	552.42	569.42	493.69	44.3	44.3	45.3	40.4	12.60	12.47	12.57	12.22
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED PRODS.	353.20	353.22	344.27	359.13	40.0	40.6	39.8	42.5	8.83	8.70	8.65	8.45
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	249.45	275.90	254.59	243.58	41.3	44.5	40.8	40.8	6.04	6.20	6.24	5.97
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	269.50	275.80	270.66	279.45	38.5	39.4	39.0	40.5	7.00	7.00	6.94	6.90
WEAVING MILLS SYNTHETICS	302.74	302.17	310.38	313.04	40.8	41.0	42.0	43.0	7.42	7.37	7.39	7.28
KNITTING MILLS	247.59	252.71	246.51	256.80	37.8	38.7	38.1	40.0	6.55	6.53	6.47	6.42
KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS	226.69	232.09	229.36	252.23	36.8	37.8	37.6	40.1	6.16	6.14	6.10	6.29
KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS	229.50	229.74	230.57	232.85	37.5	38.1	38.3	39.4	6.12	6.03	6.02	5.91
OTHER KNITTING MILLS	289.20	296.68	283.28	280.19	39.4	40.2	38.7	40.2	7.34	7.38	7.32	6.97
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	357.19	374.99	339.70	381.48	36.3	38.5	36.1	40.8	9.84	9.74	9.41	9.35
YARN AND THREAD MILLS	220.06	230.66	236.61	237.19	36.8	38.0	39.9	39.4	5.98	6.07	5.93	6.02
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	271.86	278.07	273.34	281.07	39.4	40.3	39.5	40.5	6.90	6.90	6.92	6.94
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	213.71	212.76	212.06	205.91	35.5	36.0	35.7	34.9	6.02	5.91	5.94	5.90
MENS AND BOYS SUITS & COATS	268.60	256.33	245.16	253.69	37.1	35.7	33.4	34.8	7.24	7.18	7.34	7.29
MENS AND BOYS FURNISHINGS	208.00	211.84	216.41	200.22	35.8	37.1	37.9	34.7	5.81	5.71	5.71	5.77
WOMENS AND MISSES OUTERWEAR	192.81	195.84	200.45	191.62	33.3	34.6	34.8	33.5	5.79	5.66	5.76	5.72
WOMENS & KIDS UNDERGARMENTS	216.40	212.52	202.17	211.14	38.3	38.5	37.3	39.1	5.65	5.52	5.42	5.40
CHILDRENS OUTERWEAR	200.75	195.50	195.05	184.28	34.2	34.0	34.4	32.5	5.87	5.75	5.67	5.67
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE PROD	233.96	231.04	227.02	220.00	38.8	38.7	37.9	37.8	6.03	5.97	5.99	5.82

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TABLE 8
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
PAPER PRODUCTS	485.00	470.99	467.35	452.55	44.7	44.1	43.8	43.1	10.85	10.68	10.67	10.50
PAPER MILLS, EXC. BUILDING	600.45	588.17	572.62	550.18	50.5	50.1	48.9	47.8	11.89	11.74	11.71	11.51
PAPERBOARD CONTAINER & BOXES	431.40	431.64	423.85	415.65	43.4	43.6	42.9	42.5	9.94	9.90	9.88	9.78
CORRUGATED & SOLID BOXES	442.51	453.26	446.86	435.44	43.9	44.7	44.2	43.5	10.08	10.14	10.11	10.01
OTHER PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS	418.58	408.74	399.65	394.96	42.8	42.4	41.5	41.4	9.78	9.64	9.63	9.54
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PRODS.	479.37	455.15	459.88	440.99	43.5	42.3	42.7	41.8	11.02	10.76	10.77	10.55
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	435.60	435.37	432.00	426.87	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.5	10.89	10.83	10.80	10.54
NEWSPAPERS	454.50	431.87	421.82	399.85	36.1	34.8	34.1	33.1	12.59	12.41	12.37	12.08
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	453.58	466.35	457.44	459.88	40.9	41.9	41.1	42.7	11.09	11.13	11.13	10.77
OTHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING	402.29	400.98	406.58	398.82	40.8	41.0	41.7	41.5	9.86	9.78	9.75	9.61
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	498.04	495.10	498.93	488.62	42.1	42.1	42.9	42.6	11.83	11.76	11.63	11.47
INDUSTRIAL INORGANICS	532.82	508.78	480.80	501.90	44.7	43.3	41.7	42.0	11.92	11.75	11.53	11.95
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYNTHET.	601.87	590.08	604.70	569.84	45.7	44.3	45.5	43.8	13.17	13.32	13.29	13.01
DRUGS	512.12	525.73	518.36	529.10	41.2	42.5	42.7	43.8	12.43	12.37	12.14	12.08
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOILET GDS	483.78	488.17	485.18	460.65	43.9	44.5	44.8	42.3	11.02	10.97	10.83	10.89
PAINTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	480.48	459.68	518.87	457.63	41.6	40.5	44.5	42.1	11.55	11.35	11.66	10.87
OTHER CHEMICAL & ALLIED PROD	427.79	424.12	435.01	420.43	39.5	39.6	41.0	41.3	10.83	10.71	10.61	10.18
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	557.11	554.93	581.85	565.90	41.7	42.2	45.0	43.1	13.36	13.15	12.93	13.13
PETROLEUM REFINING	603.83	590.20	620.27	591.47	41.5	41.1	44.4	41.8	14.55	14.36	13.97	14.15
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL PRODS	421.00	451.10	466.00	474.57	42.1	45.2	46.6	47.6	10.00	9.98	10.00	9.97
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	385.42	379.80	377.16	359.31	42.4	42.2	42.0	41.3	9.09	9.00	8.98	8.70
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	375.76	391.92	382.14	357.08	44.0	45.1	44.8	45.2	8.54	8.69	8.53	7.90
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS	501.56	489.98	513.52	432.82	46.7	46.4	48.4	42.6	10.74	10.56	10.61	10.16
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS PROD	374.64	368.63	365.15	352.64	42.0	41.7	41.4	41.1	8.92	8.84	8.82	8.58

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TABLE 8

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: THIRD QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987 P\	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	SEPT. 1986
LEATHER PRODUCTS	230.81	228.73	230.69	204.74	37.9	38.9	39.1	35.3	6.09	5.88	5.90	5.80
FOOTWEAR, EXC. RUBBER	203.87	201.93	207.31	182.09	37.0	38.1	37.9	34.1	5.51	5.30	5.47	5.34
OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS	325.58	325.31	320.60	289.41	40.8	41.6	43.5	39.7	7.98	7.82	7.37	7.29
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES												
MINING												
ANTHRACITE COAL	410.99	424.13	368.20	404.79	35.4	36.5	32.7	36.9	11.61	11.62	11.26	10.97
BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE	656.78	641.44	625.95	601.56	42.4	42.2	41.1	40.4	15.49	15.20	15.23	14.89
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	458.54	491.64	479.08	492.47	45.4	48.2	48.1	49.1	10.10	10.20	9.96	10.03
PUBLIC UTILITIES												
COMMUNICATIONS	555.42	539.08	539.98	555.07	40.9	40.2	40.6	41.3	13.58	13.41	13.30	13.44
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	659.19	640.07	630.63	622.14	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.7	15.33	14.99	14.70	14.57
ELECTRIC SERVICES	642.86	621.40	620.08	603.64	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.6	15.02	14.76	14.59	14.17
GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	541.31	523.98	528.71	518.20	40.7	41.0	41.5	40.9	13.30	12.78	12.74	12.67
RETAIL TRADE												
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	197.09	186.97	183.29	176.54	30.7	30.5	29.9	28.8	6.42	6.13	6.13	6.13

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
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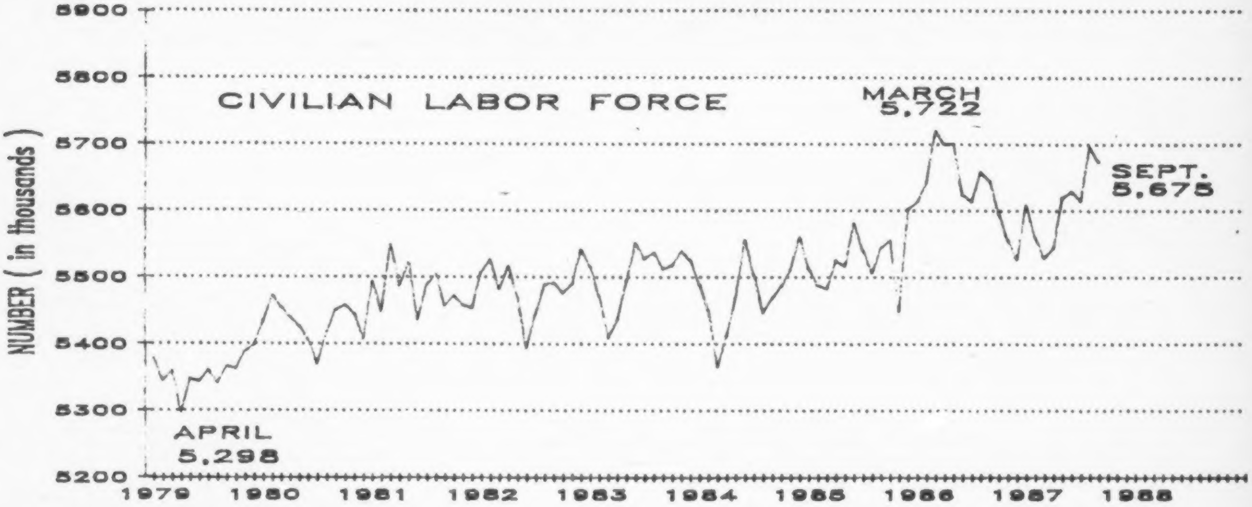

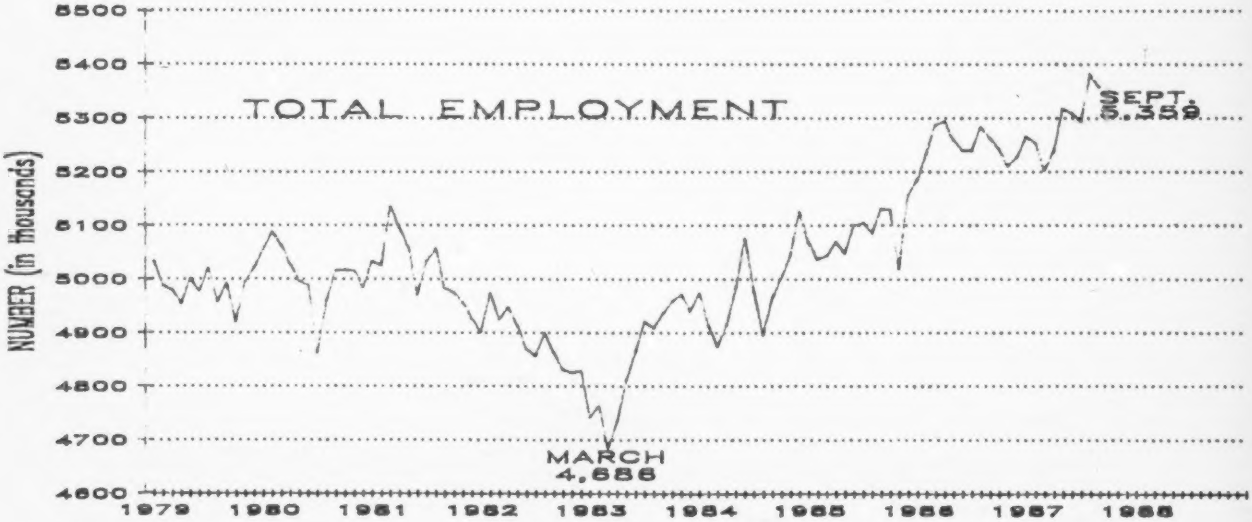

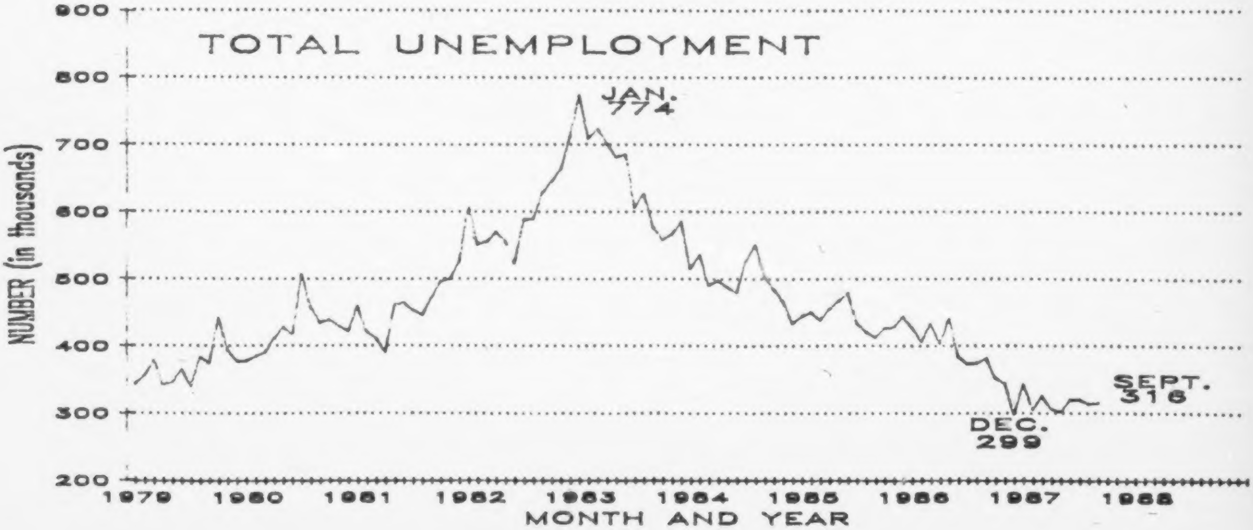

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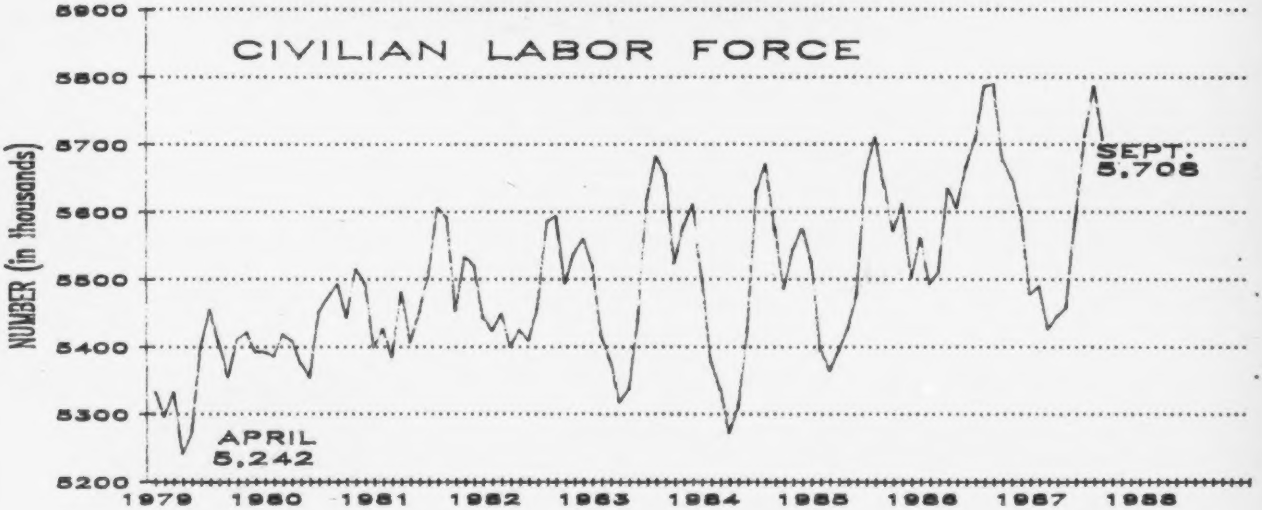

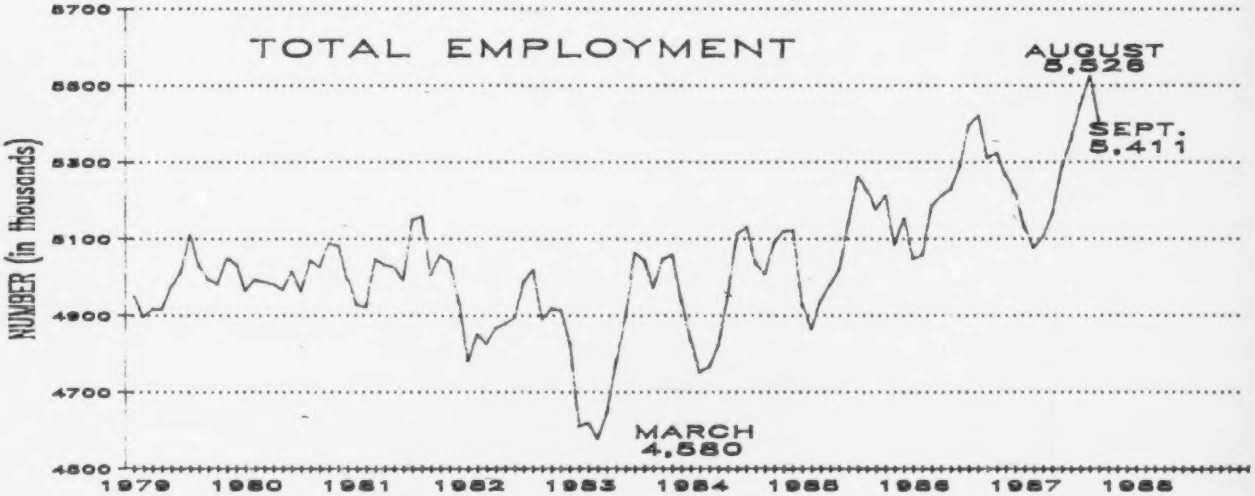

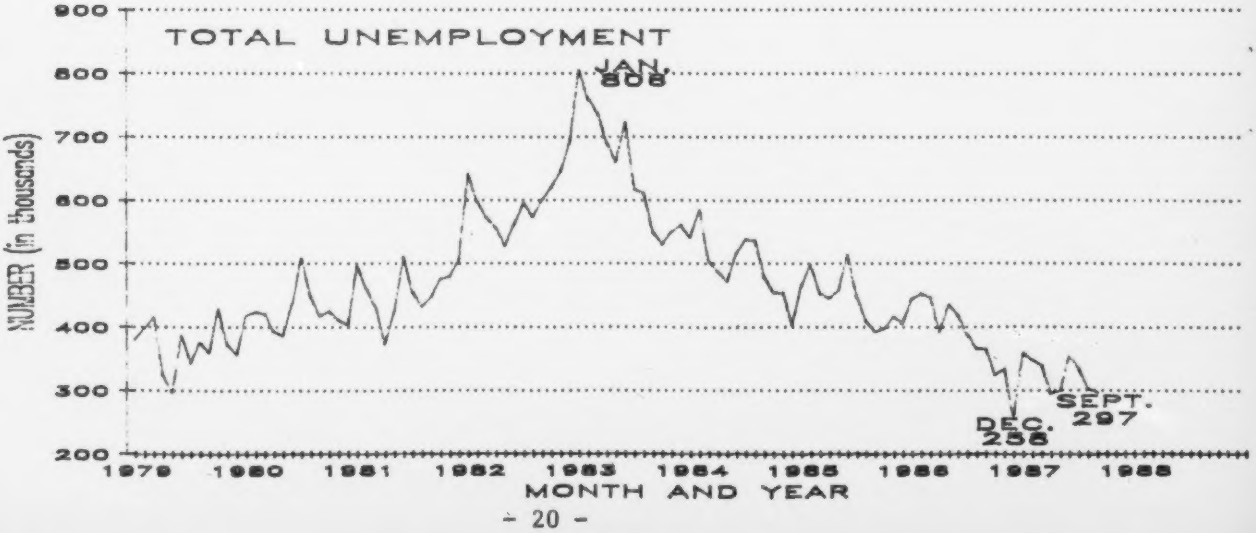

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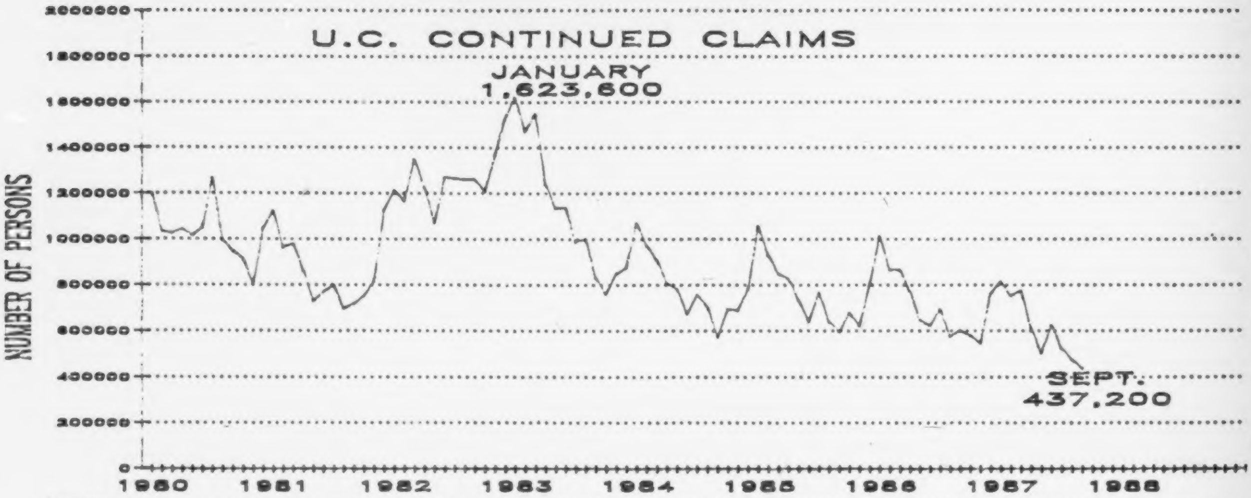

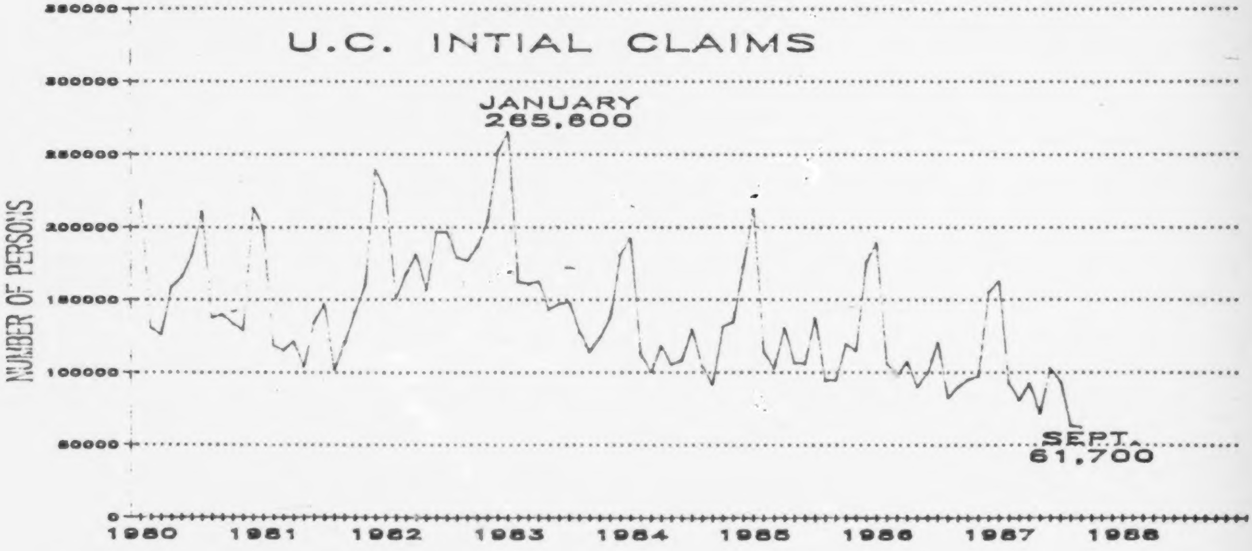

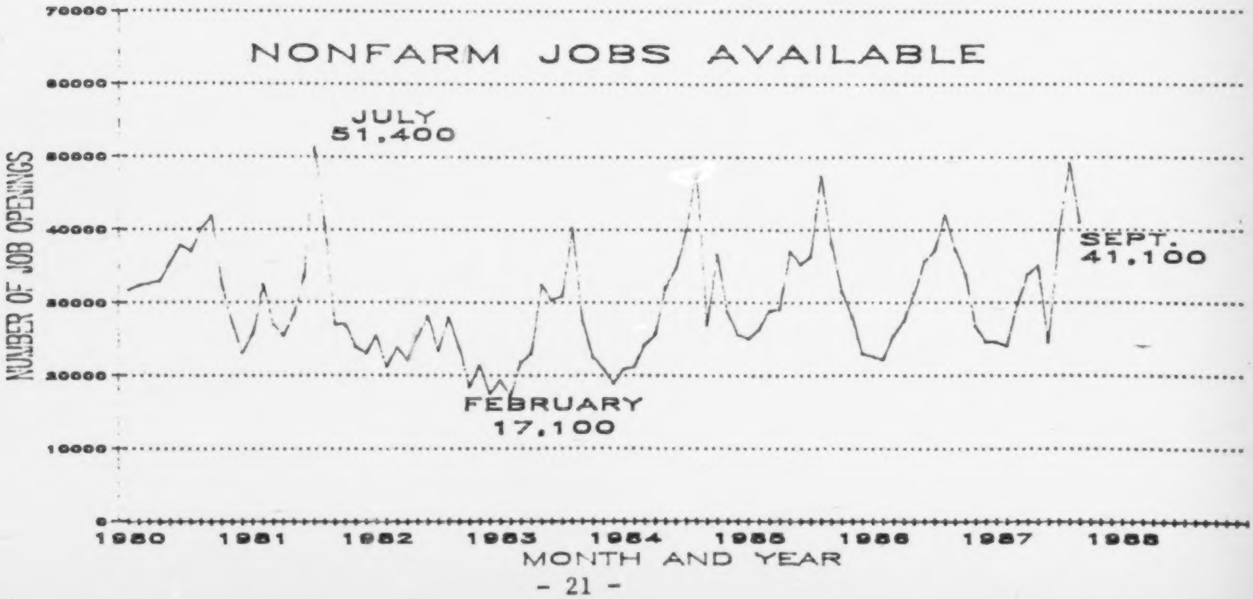

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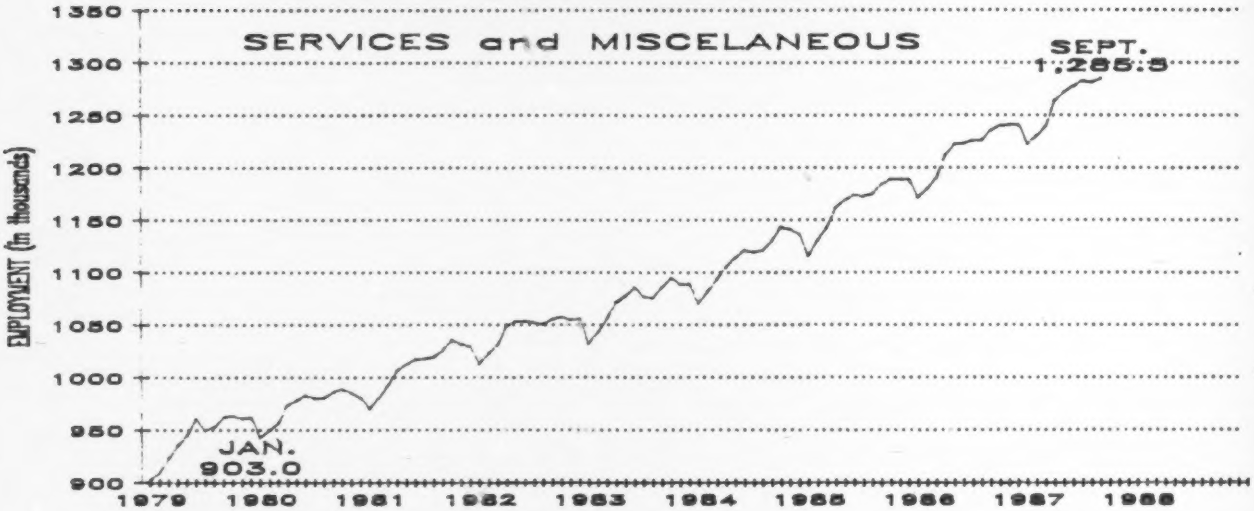

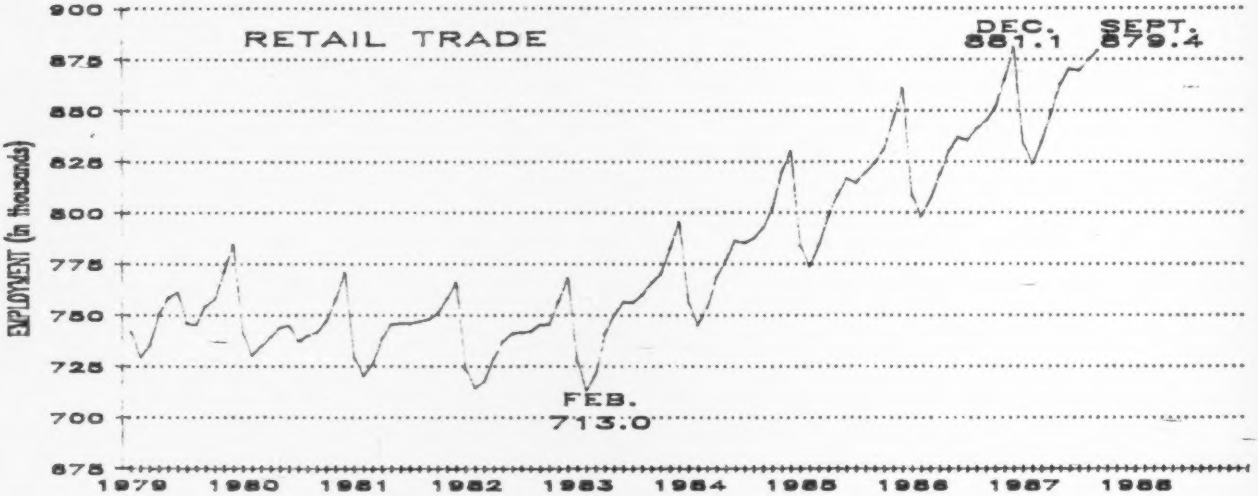

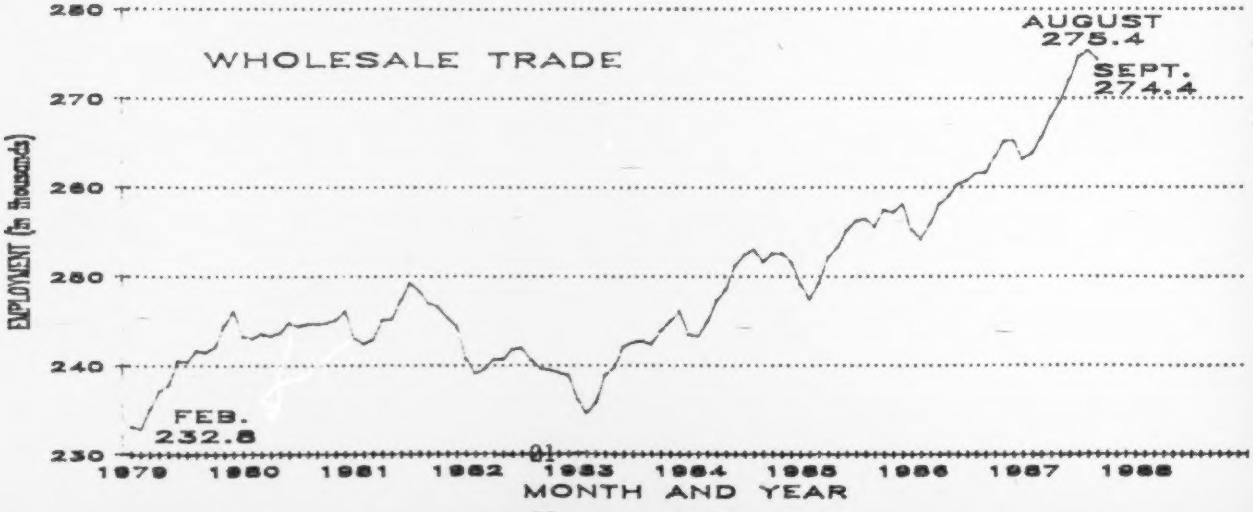

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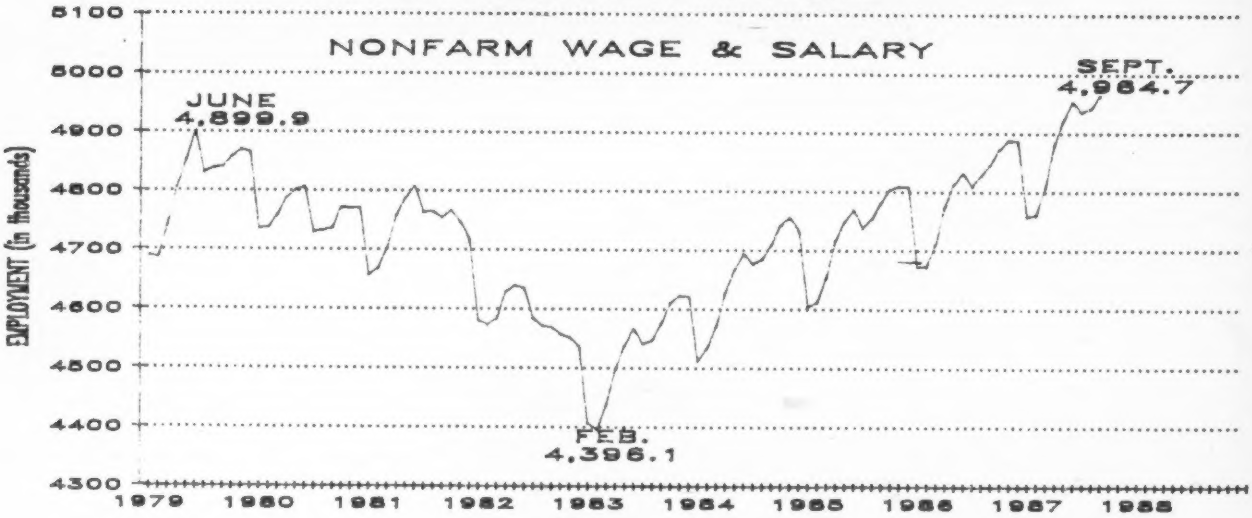

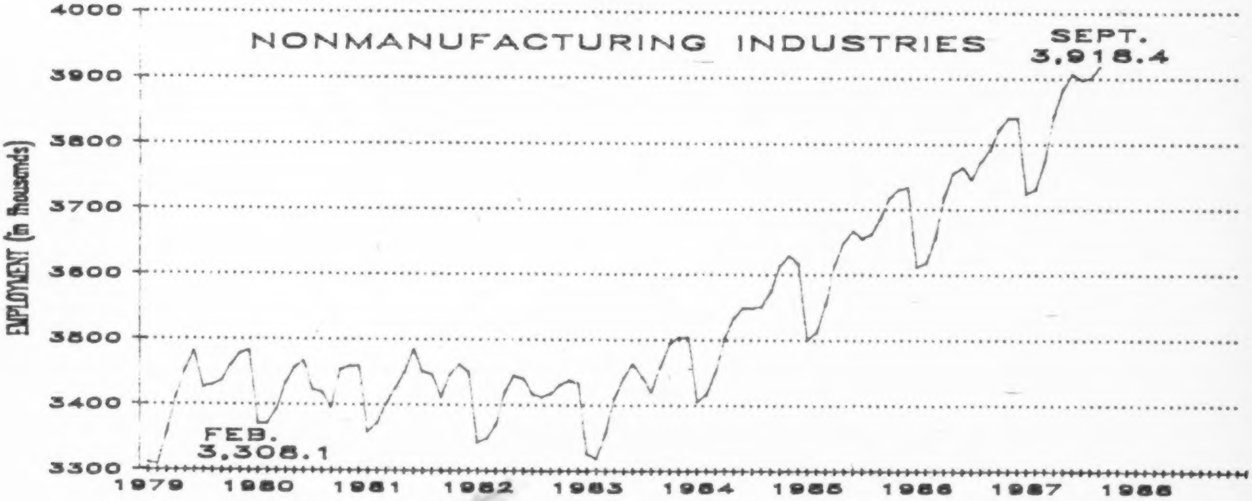

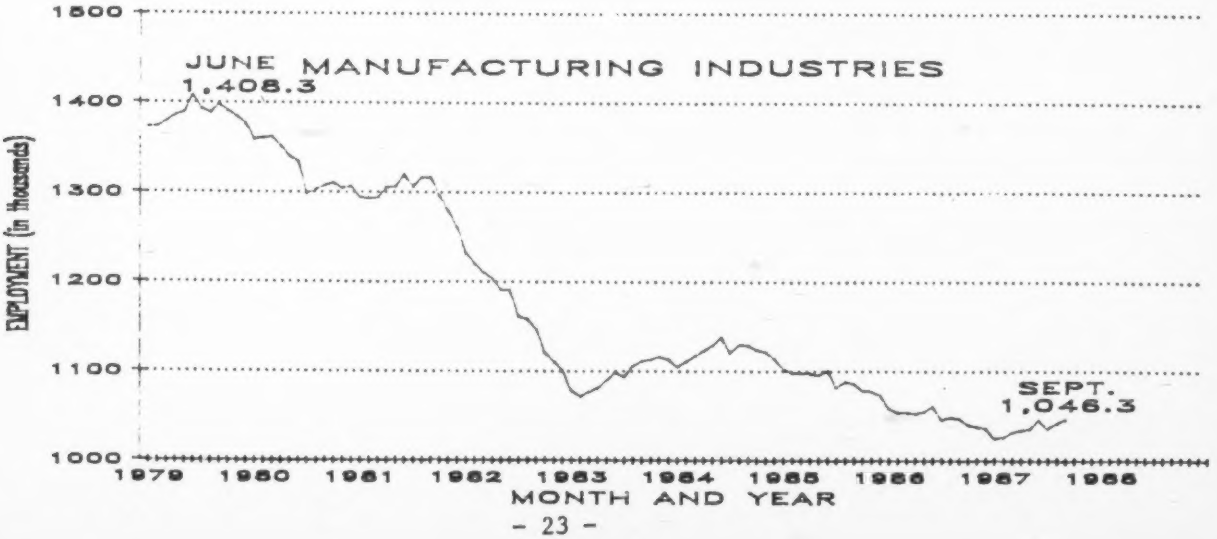

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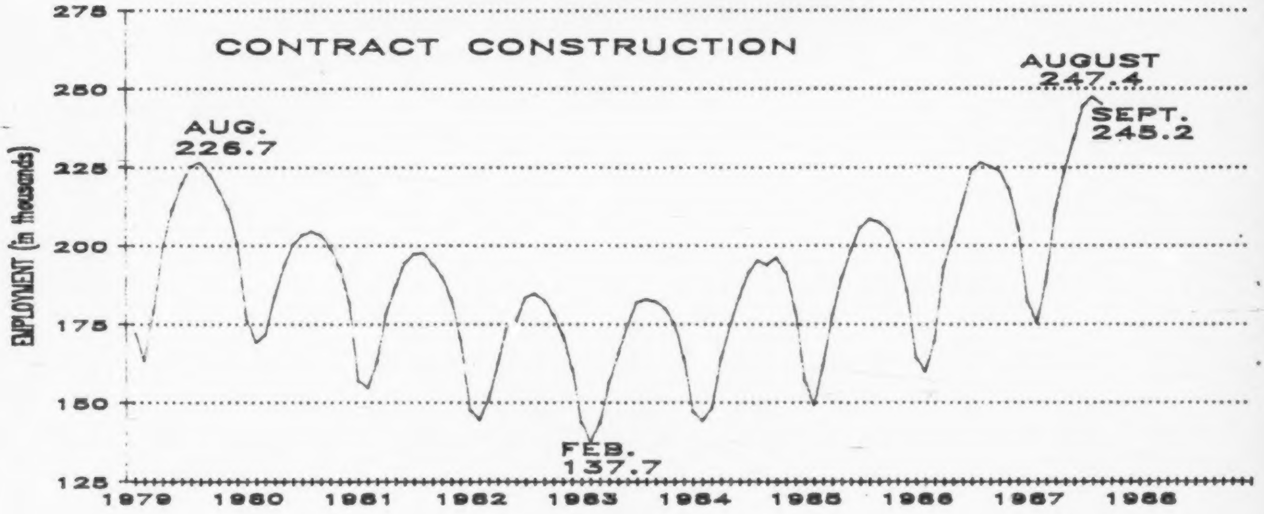
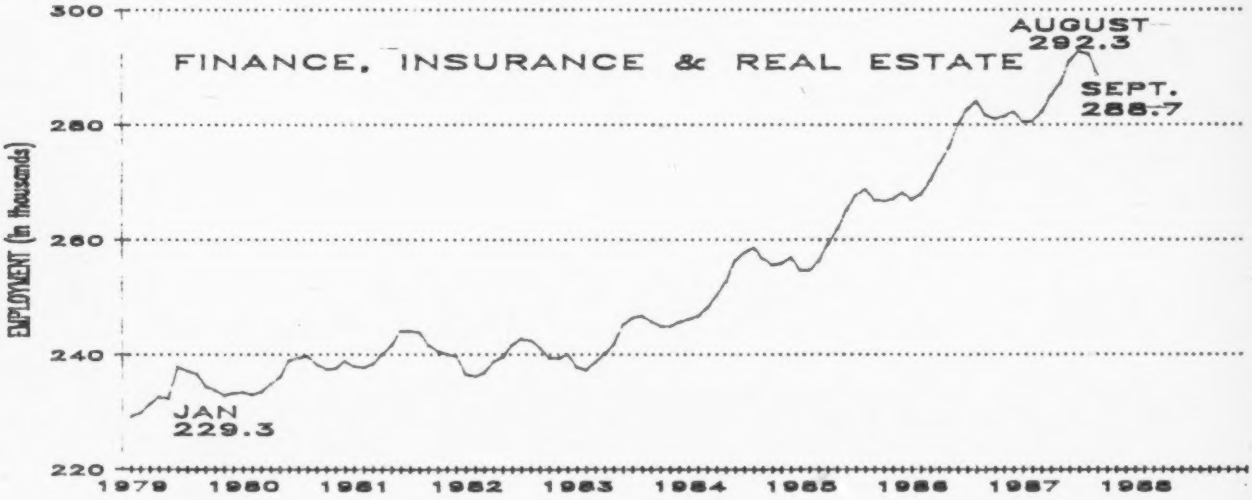
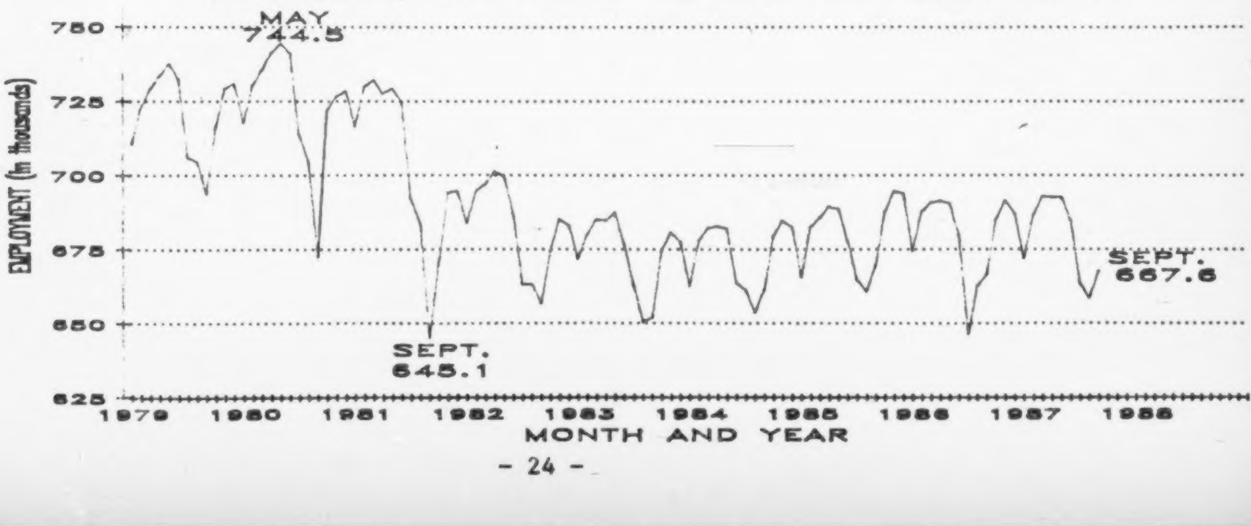
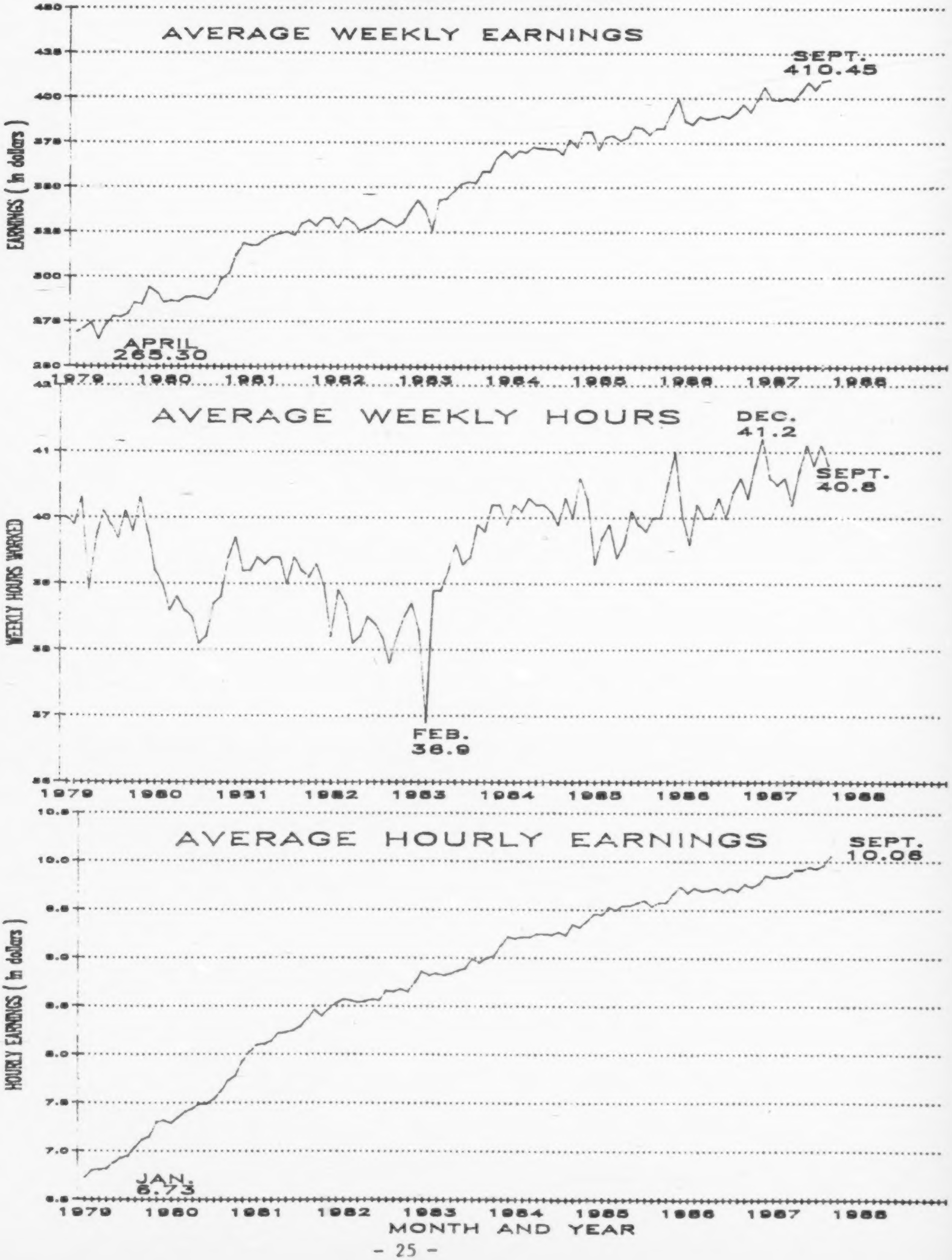






PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



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PENNSYLVANIA
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

JOB SERVICE

VOLUME XXXII NO. 10 DATA FOR OCTOBER RELEASED IN DECEMBER 1987

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD
5,400,000 NEW ALL-TIME HIGH

Pennsylvania's October labor force data, adjusted for seasonal influences, reveals more residents working than ever before as well as a moderate rise in the number of those unemployed and seeking jobs. More specifically, the number of Pennsylvania residents employed surged ahead by 41,000 to a level never before attained, according to Current Population Survey (CPS) data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. At 5,400,000 in October, resident employment surpassed August 1987's count of 5,383,000, the previous all-time high, and currently shows 156,000 more Pennsylvanians employed than were working one year ago.

As Pennsylvania's employment count expanded, the number of Commonwealth residents unemployed, seasonally adjusted, rose to 338,000 from 316,000 in September. This is the highest volume of joblessness since January 1987 when 343,000 were out of work. The 22,000 rise in unemployed residents caused the October jobless rate to move to 5.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, a gain of 0.3 percentage point since September. Once again, January 1987's rate of 6.1 percent was the last time that the Commonwealth's rate of unemployment was higher. Despite October's rise, the string of months in which Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted rate remains below 6.0 percent has been extended to nine, a significant accomplishment denoting long-term stability.

While it is unwise to draw steadfast conclusions from a single month's data, one should note the growth in Pennsylvania's civilian labor force. Typically, labor force growth goes hand-in-hand with a strengthening economy as residents, gaining confidence in their ability to find jobs, move into the labor force in their quest for employment. During October, Pennsylvania's civilian labor force moved to a record level of 5,738,000, seasonally adjusted. Pennsylvania's labor markets responded in kind moving statewide employment levels to a record high, but could not accommodate all jobseekers, thus the rise in the jobless volume.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
FIRST TIME EVER ABOVE 5,000,000

The Commonwealth's job expansion once again reached new heights moving nonagricultural employment over and above 5,000,000 for the first time ever. Jobs advanced 44,100 above September's record setting levels to record an October preliminary level of 5,015,600. As was the case in September, our most recent job surge again surpassed that normally expected during this time of year. Fueled by solid monthly gains, Pennsylvania continues to maintain strong employment growth over the year with the number of nonfarm jobs up 142,500 since October 1986.

Resisting the effects of various economic downturns, Pennsylvania's nonmanufacturing sector again surged ahead outperforming the seasonal norm and adding 44,100 to payrolls which totaled 3,967,000 in October. Supported by October's record job totals in wholesale trade (up 2,400 to 277,200), retail trade (up 5,700 to 885,000), and services (up 11,400 to 1,298,700) as well as continued vitality in local government employment (up 23,300 to 403,600), the Commonwealth's nonmanufacturing job total is by far the highest on record. While the September-October time frame is typically characterized by expanding employment among nonmanufacturing industries, activity this month is particularly heartening in that all reported lines fared better than expected.

Manufacturing jobs totaled 1,046,800 in October, advancing 1,500 over the month while reversing the decline which typically occurs between September and October. The rise in total manufacturing is due primarily to the expansion of jobs within the durable goods industry line. At 595,700, durable goods employment is up 1,900 since September while nondurable goods employment declined 400. The growth in durable goods is attributable primarily to an advance of 1,500 within transportation equipment resulting from the seasonal recall of production workers in this line.

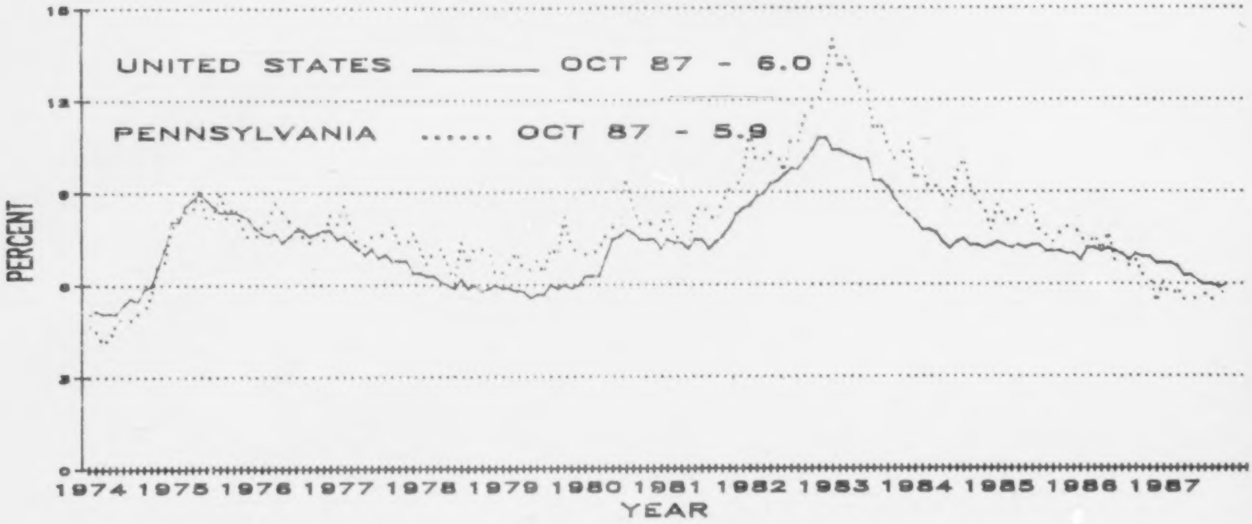
October marks the second consecutive month in which average hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers were above $10.00 per hour. At $10.08 per hour, average earnings are down three cents per hour; however, average hours advanced three tenths of an hour to 41.1 hours moving weekly earnings forward to $414.29.

RUR-653 8-82 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
In cooperation with the United States Department of Labor

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	OCTOBER 1987	SEPTEMBER 1987	OCTOBER 1986	NET CHANGE FROM: SEPTEMBER 1987	NET CHANGE FROM: OCTOBER 1986
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,738	5,675	5,597	63.0	141.0
Employment	5,400	5,359	5,244	41.0	156.0
Unemployment	338	316	353	22.0	-15.0
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.9	5.6	6.3	0.3	-0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,787	5,708	5,650	79.0	137.0
Employment	5,480	5,411	5,325	69.0	155.0
Unemployment	307	297	325	10.0	-18.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.2	5.7	0.1	-0.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



FOOTNOTES:

P/ Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Resident Data are workers by place of residence. They include wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers, agricultural workers and persons involved in labor managements disputes.

Establishment Data are estimates of jobs by place of work. Persons involved in labor management disputes are not included in industry line detail but are included in nonagricultural wage and salary totals.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment data in this release have been revised to first quarter 1986 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with figures published prior to March 1987.

The Pennsylvania Employment and Earnings Report is published monthly. An expanded report is published quarterly. If additional data are needed, telephone (717) 787-3886.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DETAIL

PENNSYLVANIA: OCTOBER 1987, SEPTEMBER 1987, and OCTOBER 1986

(Employment in Thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCTOBER 1987 P/	SEPT. 1987	OCTOBER 1986	(--NET CHANGE--) FROM	
				SEPT. 1987	OCTOBER 1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	5,015.6	4,971.5	4,873.1	44.1	142.5
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,046.8	1,045.3	1,040.1	1.5	6.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	595.7	593.8	586.0	1.9	9.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	29.7	30.1	28.2	-0.4	1.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.4	21.3	20.2	0.1	1.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	48.6	48.6	47.1	0.0	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	92.9	92.9	83.9	0.0	9.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	90.5	90.7	90.8	-0.2	-0.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	104.6	104.0	104.4	0.6	0.2
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	91.9	92.0	96.9	-0.1	-5.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60.6	59.1	59.1	1.5	1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	34.5	34.3	35.0	0.2	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	21.0	20.8	20.4	0.2	0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	451.1	451.5	454.1	-0.4	-3.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.4	92.9	93.2	0.5	0.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	-0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	31.2	31.4	31.1	-0.2	0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.	86.3	86.7	92.6	-0.4	-6.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	40.1	40.6	40.1	-0.5	0.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	81.5	81.5	80.0	0.0	1.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	58.5	58.6	58.1	-0.1	0.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	10.7	10.9	10.4	-0.2	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	38.2	37.8	37.8	0.4	0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	10.3	10.2	9.6	0.1	0.7
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,967.0	3,922.9	3,822.9	44.1	144.1
MINING	31.8	31.9	33.3	-0.1	-1.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	243.8	245.3	223.8	-1.5	20.0
TRANSPORTATION	142.8	139.8	142.3	3.0	0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.5	105.5	102.1	0.0	3.4
COMMUNICATIONS	50.8	50.9	48.5	-0.1	2.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	54.7	54.6	53.6	0.1	1.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	277.2	274.8	263.4	2.4	13.8
RETAIL TRADE	885.0	879.3	851.2	5.7	33.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	135.3	130.6	130.4	4.7	4.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	289.0	289.3	281.0	-0.3	8.0
BANKING	88.2	88.4	87.9	-0.2	0.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS	84.7	84.6	80.5	0.1	4.2
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,298.7	1,287.3	1,240.6	11.4	58.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	222.1	222.7	204.0	-0.6	18.1
HEALTH SERVICES	421.7	419.9	406.3	1.8	15.4
HOSPITALS	230.4	228.5	223.5	1.9	6.9
LEGAL SERVICES	37.1	36.8	34.8	0.3	2.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	153.7	138.0	148.4	15.7	5.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	82.3	81.5	78.3	0.8	4.0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	61.2	60.7	58.0	0.5	3.2
GOVERNMENT	693.2	669.7	685.2	23.5	8.0
FEDERAL	140.5	140.9	137.3	-0.4	3.2
STATE	149.1	148.5	153.4	0.6	-4.3
LOCAL	403.6	380.3	394.5	23.3	9.1
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.8	3.3	10.1	-1.5	-8.3

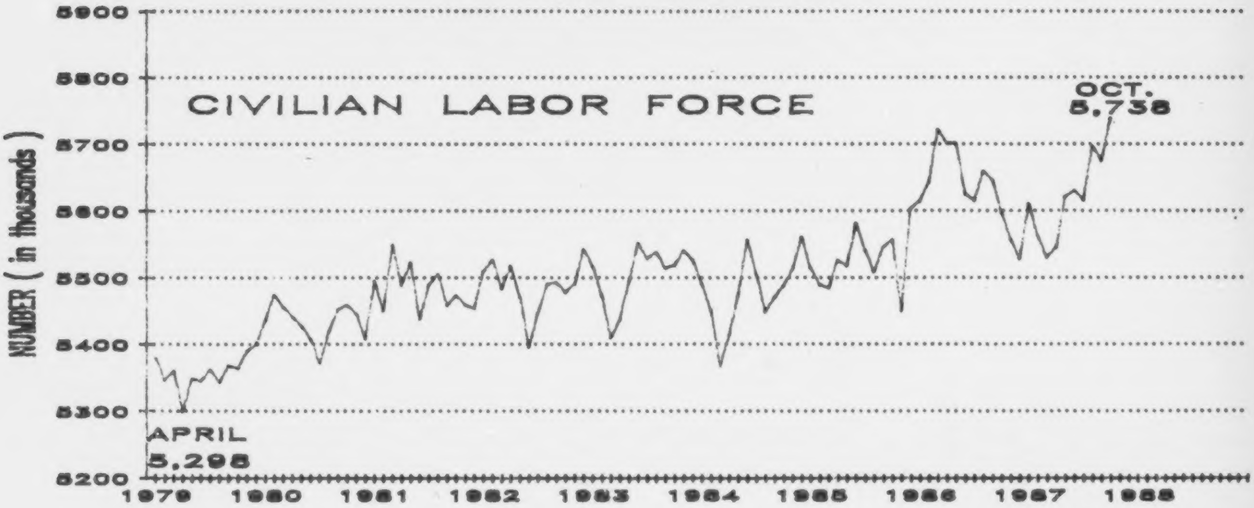
P/= Preliminary data; subject to revision.

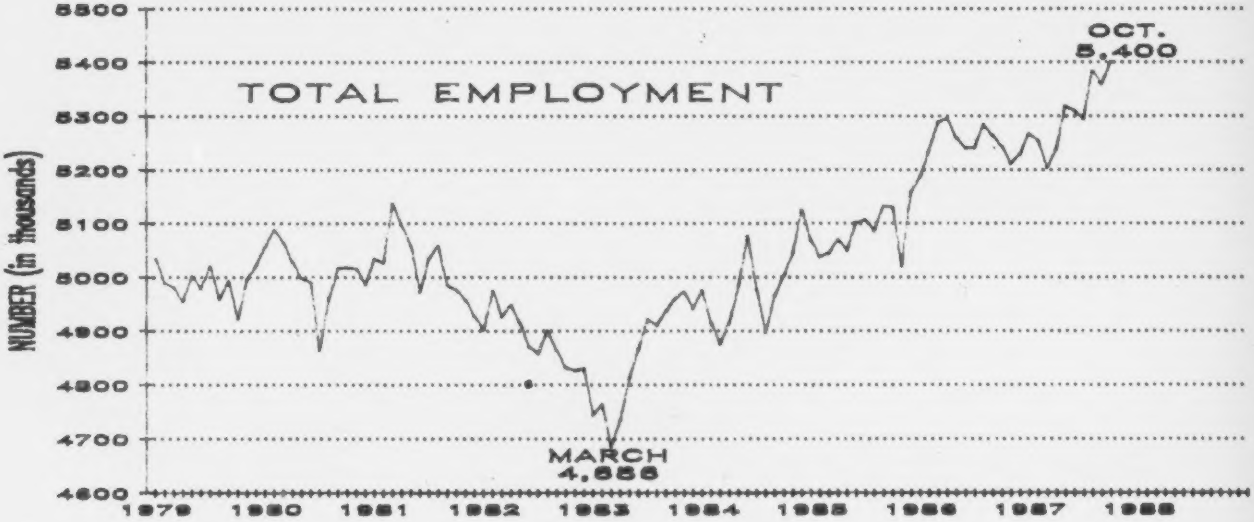
AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY HOURS
MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DETAIL
PENNSYLVANIA: OCTOBER 1987, SEPTEMBER 1987 AND OCTOBER 1986
(Production Worker Averages)

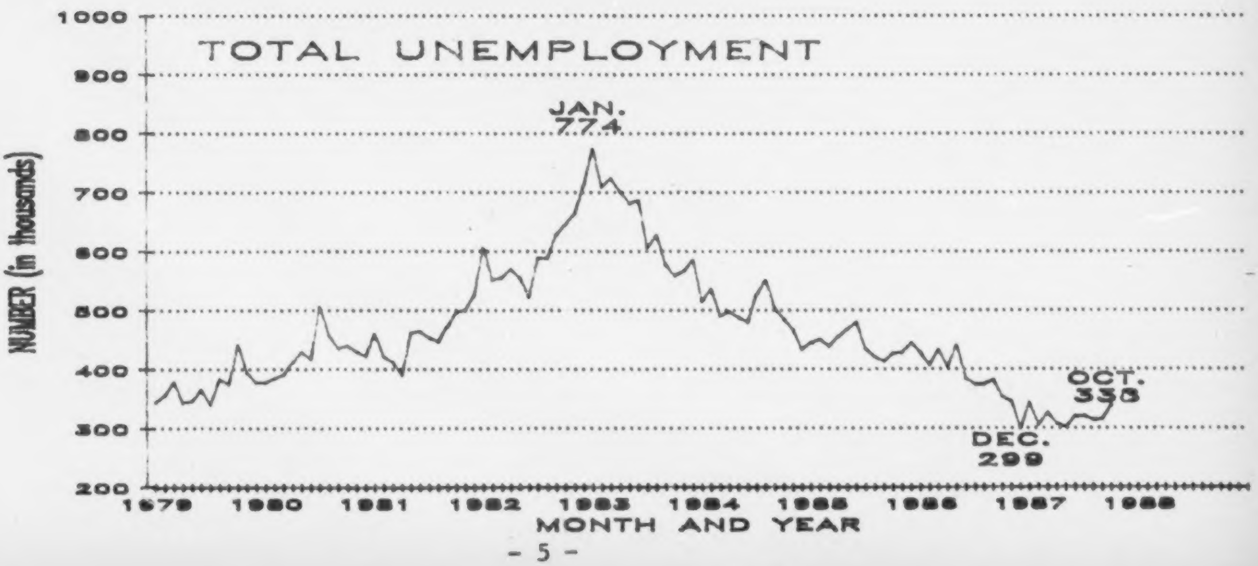
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1987 P/	SEPT 1987	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987 P/	SEPT 1987	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987 P/	SEPT 1987	OCTOBER 1986
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	414.29	412.49	392.93	41.1	40.8	40.3	10.08	10.11	9.75
DURABLE GOODS	456.60	450.11	432.19	42.2	41.6	41.2	10.82	10.82	10.49
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	365.50	344.38	337.02	42.5	40.9	41.2	8.60	8.42	8.18
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	366.91	351.01	336.80	41.6	40.3	39.3	8.82	8.71	8.57
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	441.52	440.79	434.35	42.7	42.1	42.5	10.34	10.47	10.22
PRIMARY METALS	555.46	563.24	502.65	43.6	43.9	40.7	12.74	12.83	12.35
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	438.90	435.53	435.08	41.8	41.4	42.2	10.50	10.52	10.31
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	470.13	460.40	452.03	42.7	42.2	41.7	11.01	10.91	10.84
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	416.30	412.29	399.43	41.3	40.7	40.8	10.08	10.13	9.79
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	501.42	477.16	477.96	41.1	39.5	40.3	12.20	12.08	11.86
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	423.30	414.47	404.97	41.5	41.2	40.7	10.20	10.06	9.95
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	414.83	409.41	388.52	41.4	40.9	41.2	10.02	10.01	9.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	359.96	364.45	344.96	39.6	39.7	39.2	9.09	9.18	8.80
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	398.34	409.41	380.03	40.4	40.9	40.3	9.86	10.01	9.43
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	264.56	249.87	281.66	43.3	41.3	49.5	6.11	6.05	5.69
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	284.40	269.89	271.55	40.0	38.5	39.7	7.11	7.01	6.84
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	218.13	214.62	205.56	35.7	35.3	34.9	6.11	6.08	5.89
PAPER PRODUCTS	464.38	482.83	454.90	43.4	44.5	43.2	10.70	10.85	10.53
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	429.66	435.31	421.48	39.6	39.9	39.8	10.85	10.91	10.59
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	504.90	510.84	492.58	42.5	43.0	42.5	11.88	11.88	11.59
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	566.10	569.08	575.72	42.5	42.5	42.9	13.32	13.39	13.42
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	372.38	382.13	357.16	41.7	41.9	41.1	8.93	9.12	8.69
LEATHER PRODUCTS	225.07	233.09	212.42	37.7	38.4	35.7	5.97	6.07	5.95
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	445.57	405.76	416.52	37.1	35.1	37.9	12.01	11.56	10.99
BITUMINOUS COAL MINING	637.78	630.17	600.98	41.2	41.0	39.8	15.48	15.37	15.10
COMMUNICATIONS	534.91	557.19	550.54	39.8	41.0	40.6	13.44	13.59	13.56
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	672.75	659.86	629.77	43.6	43.1	42.9	15.43	15.31	14.68
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	187.20	197.78	173.66	28.8	31.0	28.1	6.50	6.38	6.18

P/ = Preliminary data; subject to revision.

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED







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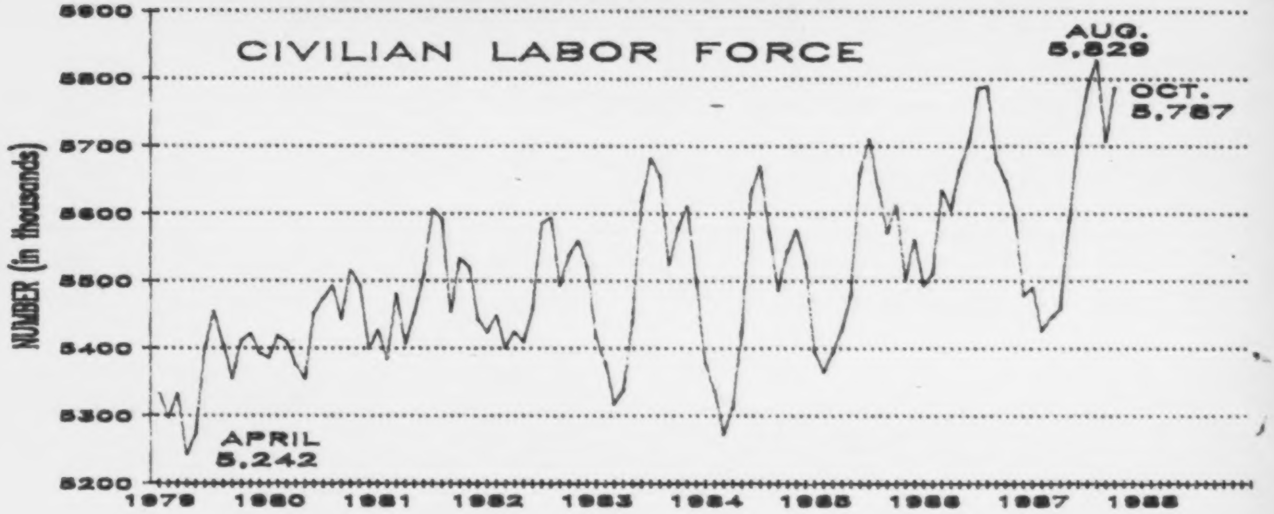

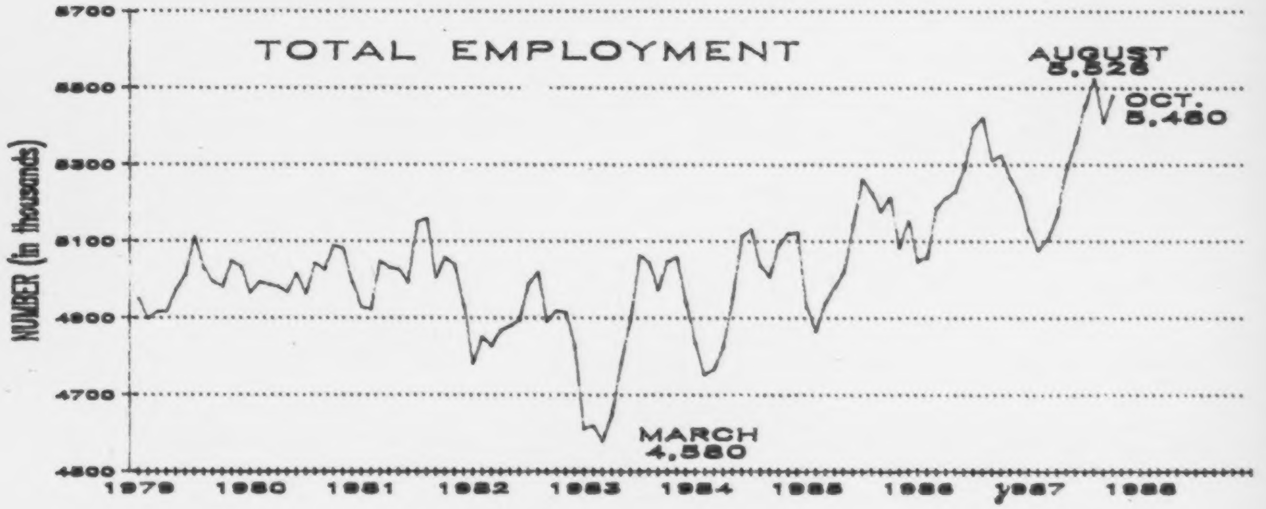

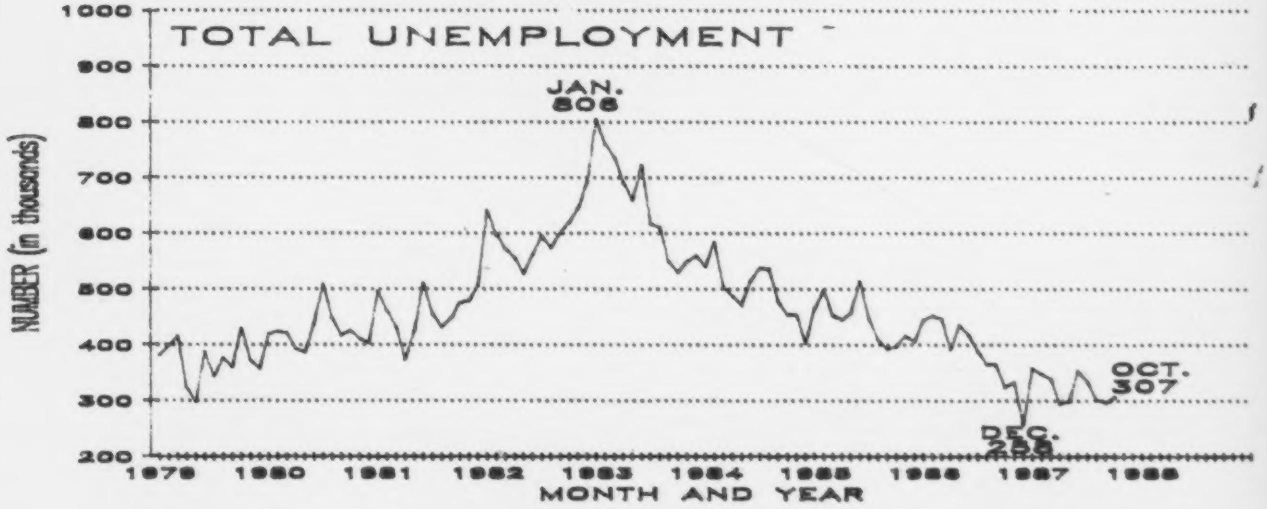

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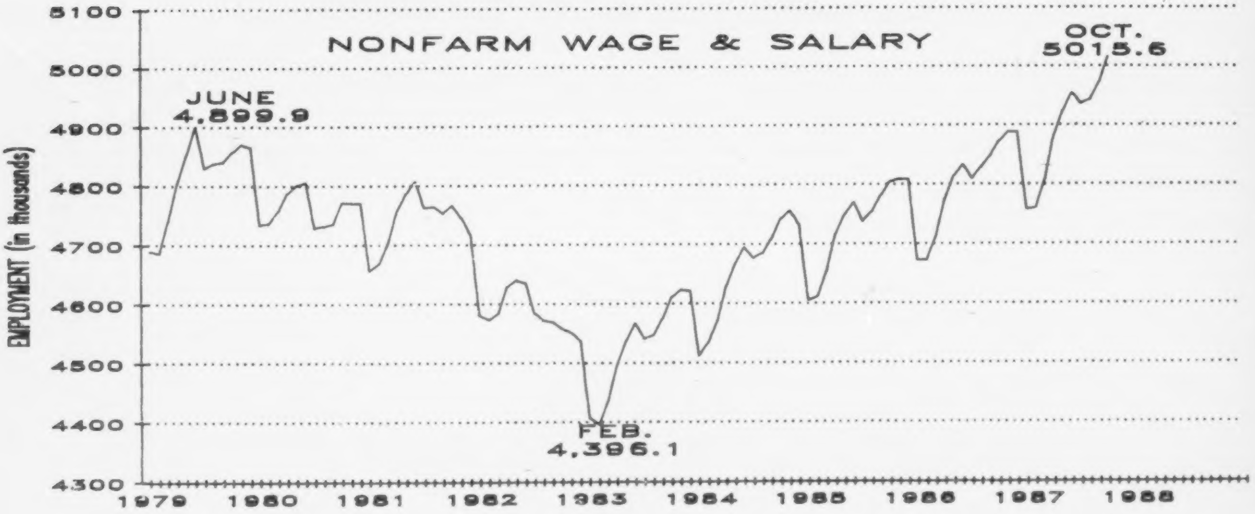

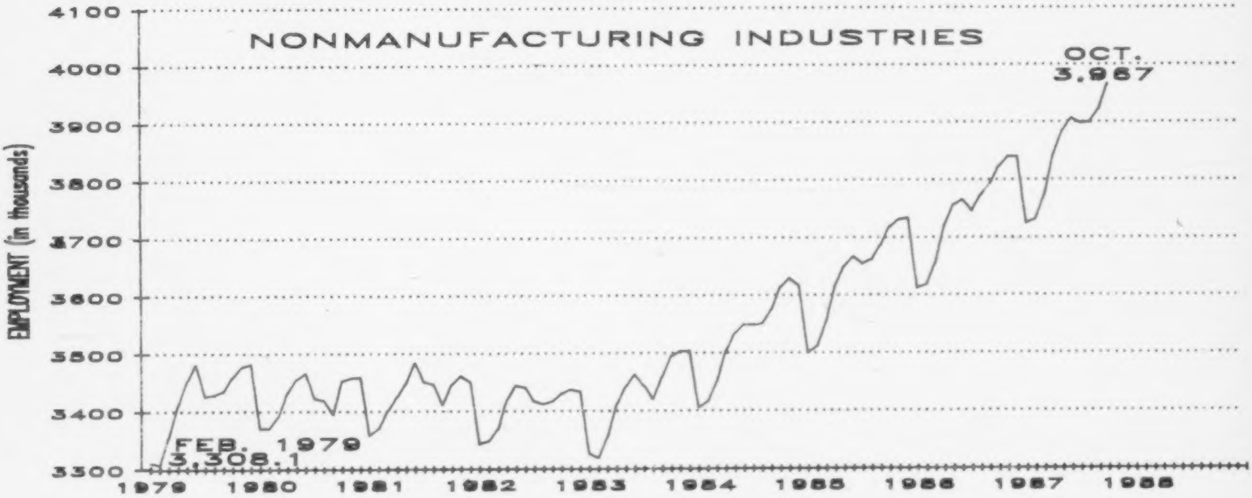

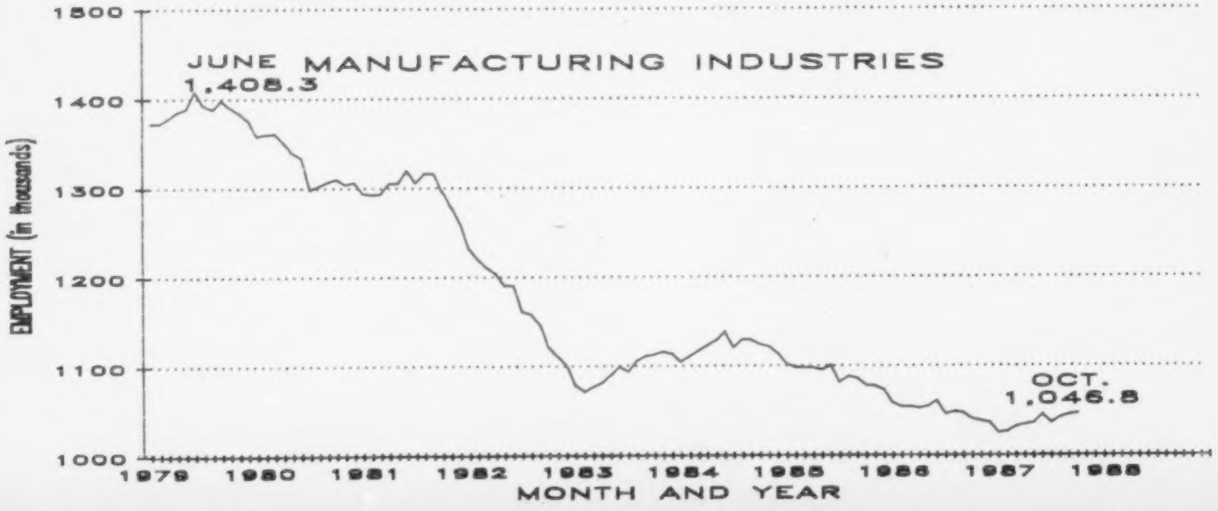

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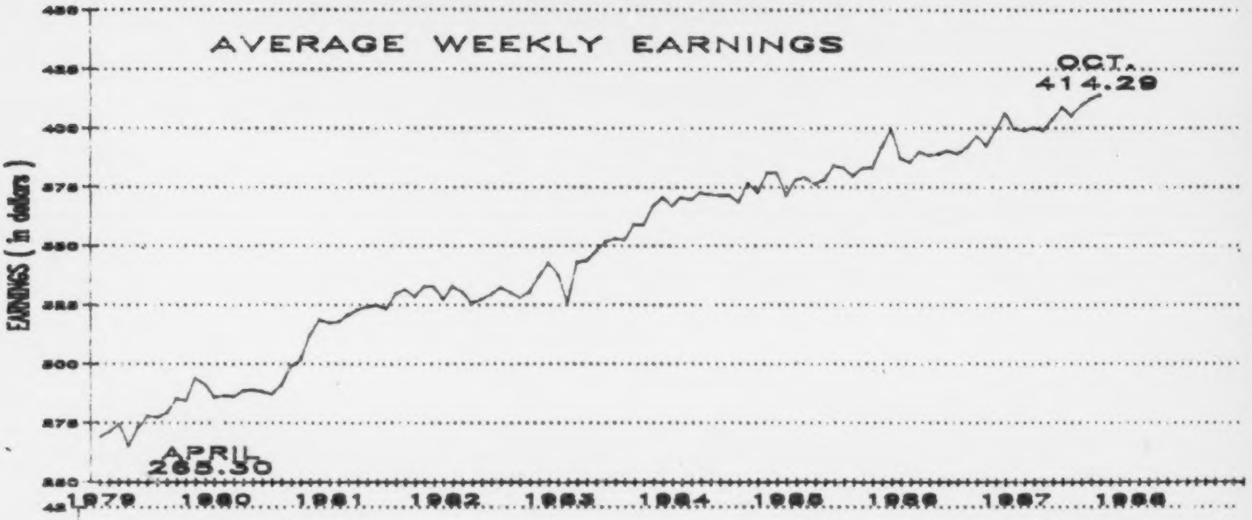
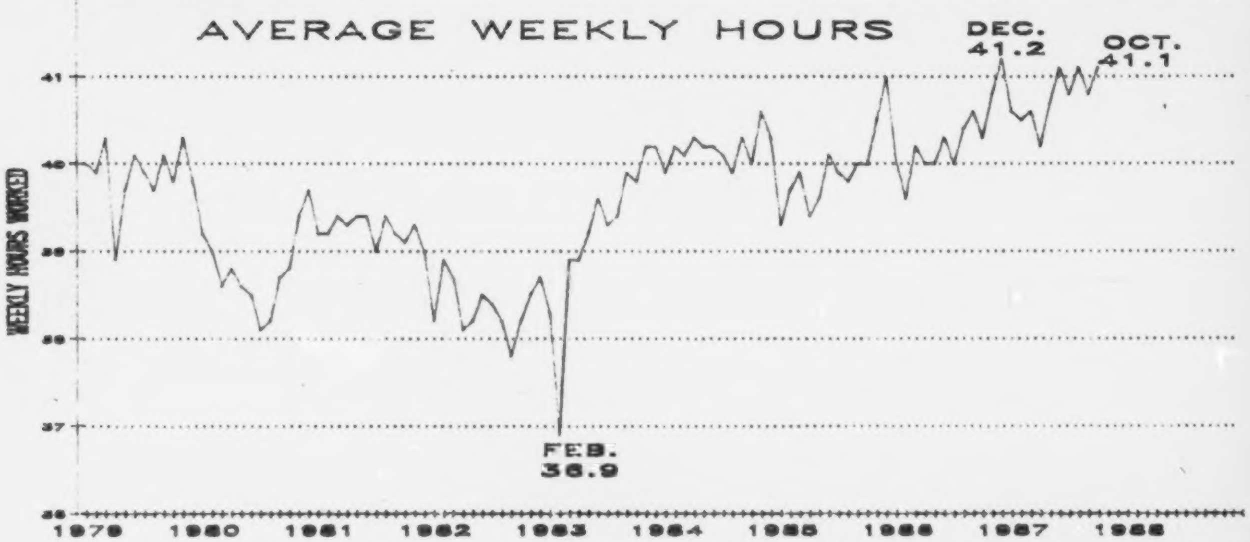
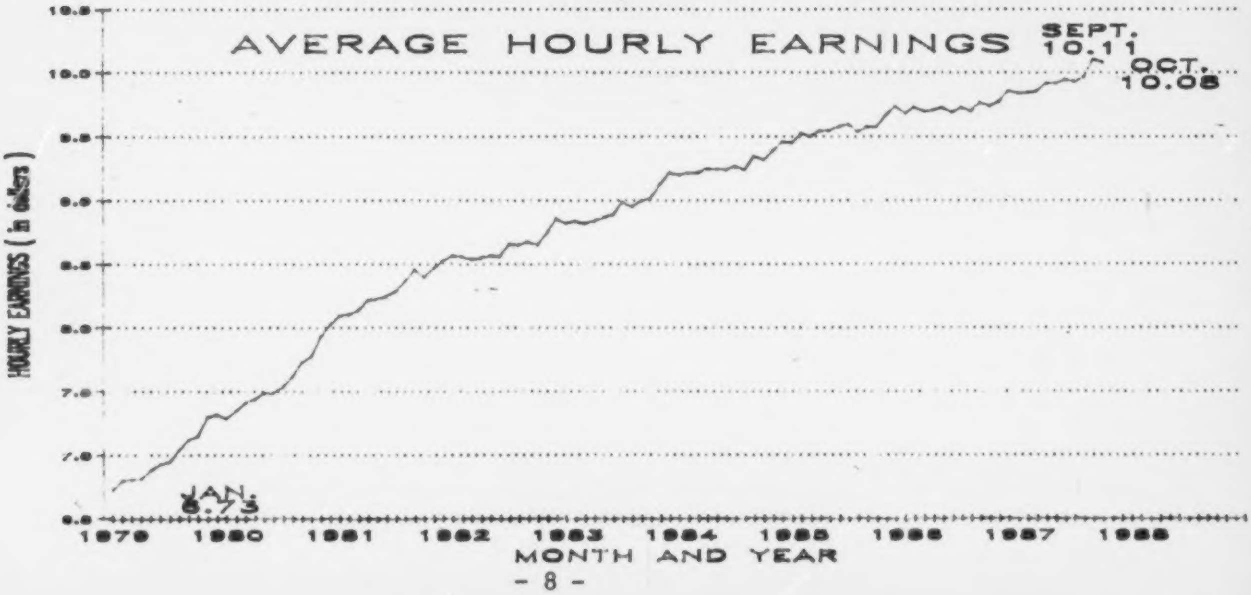
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED







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PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

VOLUME XXXII NO. 11 DATA FOR NOVEMBER RELEASED IN JANUARY 1988

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES BELOW 6 PERCENT SINCE JANUARY 1987

November's labor force data released in December by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor reveals the number of unemployed Pennsylvania residents fell by 23,000 to a seasonally adjusted total of 315,000. This represents the lowest statewide volume of joblessness since August when 314,000 Pennsylvanians were without jobs. This most recent volume of joblessness is a substantial 30,000 below the level of 345,000 recorded in November 1986. Responding to a lowering jobless volume, the rate of unemployment dropped 0.4 percentage point since October to 5.5 percent, after adjustment for seasonal influences. The seasonally adjusted rate of joblessness in the Commonwealth has remained below the six percent level since January 1987. One year ago 6.2 percent of Pennsylvania's labor force were out of work and seeking employment.

The number of unemployed, not adjusted for seasonality, dropped below the 300,000 mark. Currently at 299,000, the volume of joblessness decreased by 8,000 from the number recorded in October. Similar to the seasonally adjusted data, the volume of unemployment was reduced by 35,000 from one year ago. The drop brought the jobless rate (not seasonally adjusted) down 0.1 percentage point to 5.2 percent.

Following a substantial increase during October, seasonally adjusted employment levels in Pennsylvania slipped by 28,000 numbering 5,372,000 in November. Despite the downturn, the Commonwealth's most current employment figure is the third highest on record. During 1987, October's 5,400,000 and August's 5,383,000 remain in the top two positions marking all-time high employment.

Employment, not adjusted for seasonal influences, declined over the month by 63,000 to a November total of 5,417,000. Compared with one year ago, this unadjusted volume represents a 151,000 gain over the November 1986 level of 5,266,000.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT UP 143,500 OVER 1986 LEVEL

Fueled by record-setting job levels in the industries of wholesale and retail trade specifically and total nonmanufacturing generally, the number of jobs supplied by Pennsylvania businesses moved to another all-time high of 5,032,100 in November. In achieving this record level, the statewide job total posted a healthy rise of 12,700 since mid-October and is a significant 143,500 above the employment level of one year ago.

Nonmanufacturing jobs, at a record level of 3,981,800 in November, rose by 12,000 since October with most significant gains coming as the result of heavy pre-holiday staffing increases throughout the Commonwealth's retail trade establishments. Retail trade added 14,500 workers to the previous month's payroll total. Also exhibiting substantial positive monthly movement were government (up 6,500), wholesale trade (up 1,800), and educational services (up 1,700). A seasonal job curtailment in contract construction resulted in a reduction of 6,400 jobs in this industry line.

Manufacturing jobs, typically showing a slight rise in November, remained even with the month-ago tally of 1,047,700. This reversed a trend of the last three months in which manufacturing job levels exceeded those of the previous month. The static behavior of manufacturing resulted when durables advanced 1,100 over the month while nondurables slipped an equal amount. The addition of jobs within durable goods was most significant within establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment other than electrical equipment (+900) and those businesses which produce electrical equipment (+500).

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS & WEEKLY HOURS RISE

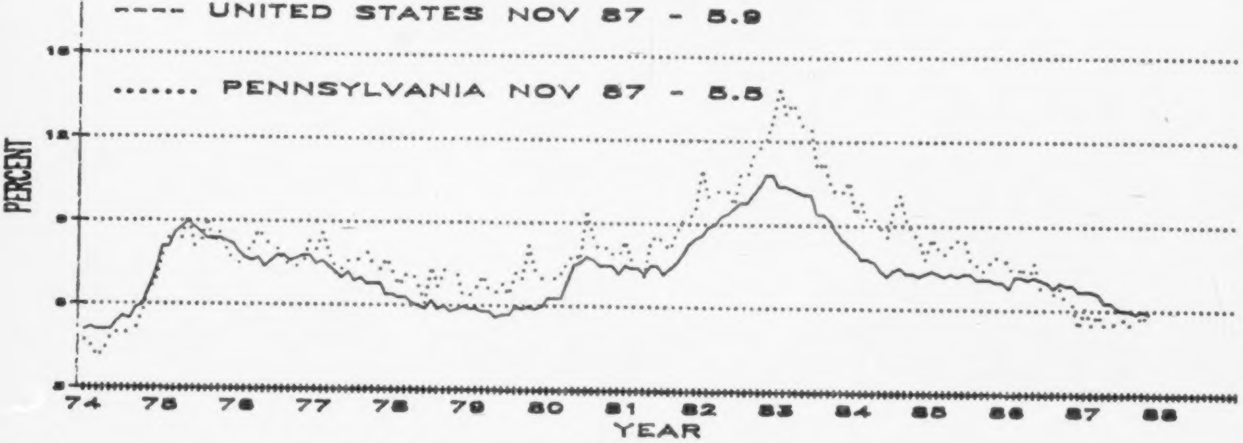
Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers' average hourly earnings increased six cents over the month to $10.14 in November while their hours advanced by four tenths to 41.4 resulting in average weekly earnings of $419.80. Among manufacturing industries, petroleum refining topped the list with average hourly earnings of $14.62. With average weekly hours at 41.7, this industry line's average weekly earnings were $609.65. Those workers employed in the production of women's and children's underwear earned an average of $5.61 per hour, the lowest average hourly earnings for all reported manufacturing lines. Within nonmanufacturing, the highest average hourly earnings for selected industries came in electric, gas, and sanitary services, where, at $15.56 per hour and 44.3 hours per week, translated to average weekly earnings of $689.31.

BUR 652 8 82 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
In cooperation with the United States Department of Labor

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	NOVEMBER 1987	OCTOBER 1987	NOVEMBER 1986	NET CHANGE FROM: OCTOBER 1987	NET CHANGE FROM: NOVEMBER 1986
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,687	5,738	5,557	-51.0	130.0
Employment	5,372	5,400	5,212	-28.0	160.0
Unemployment	315	338	345	-23.0	-30.0
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.5	5.9	6.2	-0.4	-0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,716	5,787	5,600	-71.0	116.0
Employment	5,417	5,480	5,266	-63.0	151.0
Unemployment	299	307	334	-8.0	-35.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.3	6.0	-0.1	-0.8

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



FOOTNOTES:

P/ Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Resident Data are workers by place of residence. They include wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers, agricultural workers and persons involved in labor managements disputes.
Establishment Data are estimates of jobs by place of work. Persons involved in labor management disputes are not included in industry line detail but are included in nonagricultural wage and salary totals.
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment data in this release have been revised to first quarter 1986 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with figures published prior to March 1987.
The Pennsylvania Employment and Earnings Report is published monthly. An expanded report is published quarterly. If additional data are needed, telephone (717) 787-3886.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DETAIL

PENNSYLVANIA: NOVEMBER 1987, OCTOBER 1987, and NOVEMBER 1986

(Employment in Thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	NOVEMBER 1987 P/	OCTOBER 1987	NOVEMBER 1986	(--NET CHANGE--) FROM OCTOBER 1987	NOVEMBER 1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	5,032.1	5,019.4	4,888.6	12.7	143.5
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,047.7	1,047.7	1,037.9	0.0	9.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	597.9	596.8	585.3	1.1	12.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	30.1	29.9	28.4	0.2	1.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.5	21.4	20.4	0.1	1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	48.7	48.6	47.3	0.1	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	92.7	93.2	83.1	-0.5	9.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	90.3	90.6	90.7	-0.3	-0.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	105.8	104.9	103.8	0.9	2.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	92.6	92.1	97.1	0.5	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60.1	60.6	58.6	-0.5	1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	34.9	34.5	35.2	0.4	-0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	21.2	21.0	20.7	0.2	0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	449.8	450.9	452.6	-1.1	-2.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.0	93.4	93.1	-0.4	-0.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	-0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	31.0	31.2	30.7	-0.2	0.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.	84.6	85.9	91.3	-1.3	-6.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	40.1	40.1	40.2	0.0	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	82.1	81.7	80.4	0.4	1.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	59.1	58.6	58.1	0.5	1.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	10.5	10.9	10.2	-0.4	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	38.3	37.9	37.3	0.4	1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	10.2	10.3	10.1	-0.1	0.1
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,981.8	3,969.8	3,840.6	12.0	141.2
MINING	31.5	31.7	32.6	-0.2	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	236.9	243.3	218.6	-6.4	18.3
TRANSPORTATION	143.4	142.6	142.3	0.8	1.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.5	105.5	102.6	0.0	2.9
COMMUNICATIONS	50.8	50.8	48.9	0.0	1.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	54.7	54.7	53.7	0.0	1.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	279.0	277.2	265.2	1.8	13.8
RETAIL TRADE	901.7	887.2	864.9	14.5	36.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	146.9	135.9	140.0	11.0	6.9
FINANCE,INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	287.8	288.8	281.5	-1.0	6.3
BANKING	88.5	88.2	88.0	0.3	0.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS	84.5	84.7	81.5	-0.2	3.0
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,294.1	1,298.1	1,241.4	-4.0	52.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	222.7	222.1	204.5	0.6	18.2
HEALTH SERVICES	421.2	421.2	407.0	0.0	14.2
HOSPITALS	229.7	229.9	224.0	-0.2	5.7
LEGAL SERVICES	37.3	37.4	35.0	-0.1	2.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	155.8	154.1	152.6	1.7	3.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	82.3	82.0	79.1	0.3	3.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	60.8	60.8	58.1	0.0	2.7
GOVERNMENT	701.9	695.4	691.5	6.5	10.4
FEDERAL	141.3	141.0	137.9	0.3	3.4
STATE	154.6	154.2	153.5	0.4	1.1
LOCAL	406.0	400.2	400.1	5.8	5.9
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.6	1.9	10.1	0.7	-7.5

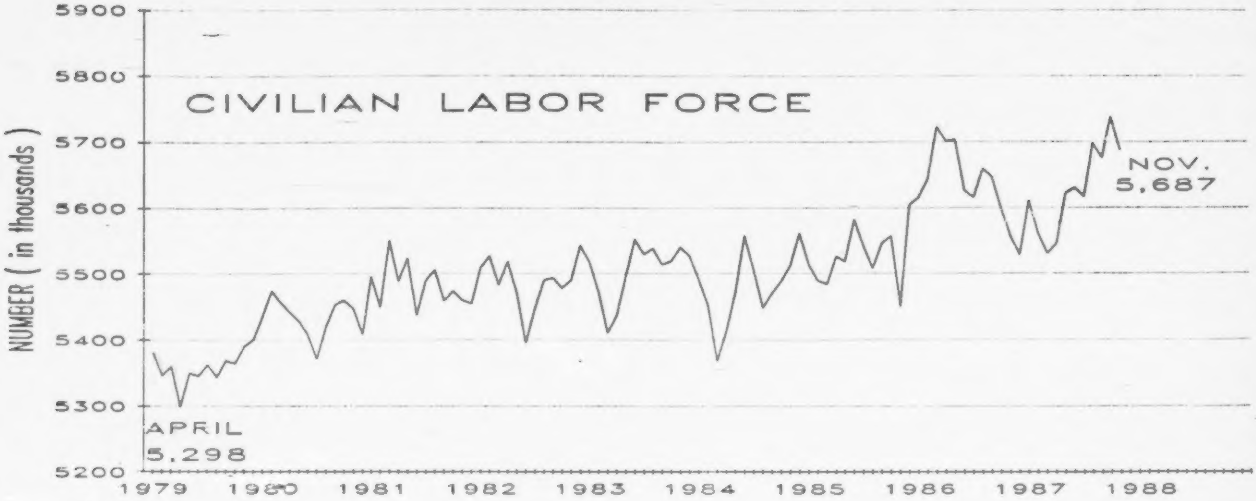
P/= Preliminary data; subject to revision.

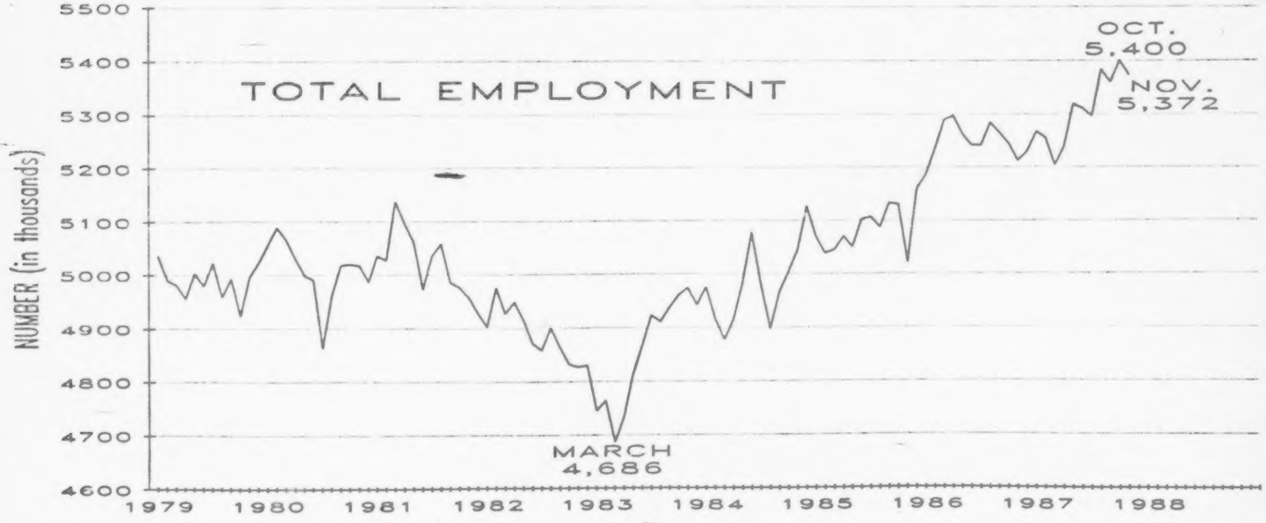
AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY HOURS
MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DETAIL
PENNSYLVANIA: NOVEMBER 1987, OCTOBER 1987, AND NOVEMBER 1986
(Production Worker Averages)

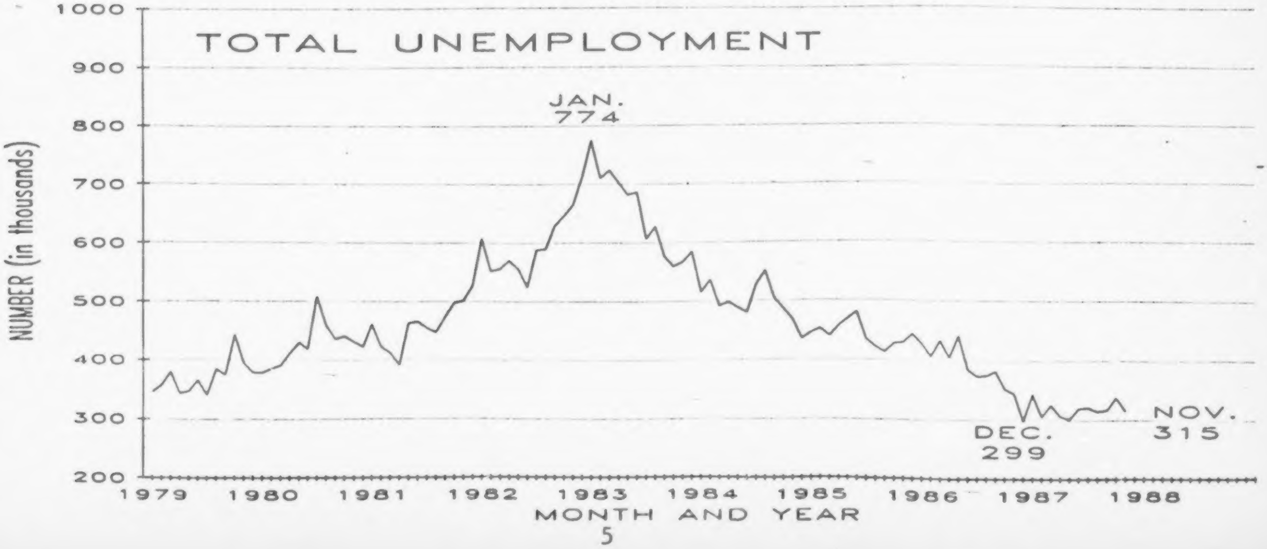
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. 1987 P/	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987 P/	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987 P/	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	419.80	413.28	392.93	41.4	41.0	40.3	10.14	10.08	9.75
DURABLE GOODS	460.70	455.52	432.19	42.5	42.1	41.2	10.84	10.82	10.49
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	349.32	358.25	337.02	41.0	41.9	41.2	8.52	8.55	8.18
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	367.79	365.62	336.80	41.7	41.5	39.3	8.82	8.81	8.57
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	449.59	443.59	434.35	42.9	42.9	42.5	10.48	10.34	10.22
PRIMARY METALS	555.93	546.98	502.65	43.5	42.8	40.7	12.78	12.78	12.35
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	448.54	441.42	435.08	42.8	42.0	42.2	10.48	10.51	10.31
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	478.90	470.13	452.03	43.3	42.7	41.7	11.06	11.01	10.84
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	426.30	418.14	399.43	42.0	41.4	40.8	10.15	10.10	9.79
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	498.87	497.31	477.96	41.4	41.1	40.3	12.05	12.10	11.86
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	436.22	423.07	404.97	42.6	41.6	40.7	10.24	10.17	9.95
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	421.45	416.42	388.52	41.4	41.6	41.2	10.18	10.01	9.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	367.20	360.48	344.96	40.0	39.7	39.2	9.18	9.08	8.80
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	410.82	395.97	380.03	41.0	40.2	40.3	10.02	9.85	9.43
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	267.84	269.37	281.66	41.0	40.8	49.5	6.20	6.15	5.69
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	285.44	283.69	271.55	39.7	39.9	39.7	7.19	7.11	6.84
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	214.81	217.77	205.56	35.1	35.7	34.9	6.12	6.10	5.89
PAPER PRODUCTS	471.43	465.02	454.90	44.1	43.5	43.2	10.69	10.69	10.53
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	434.28	430.64	421.48	40.1	39.8	39.8	10.83	10.82	10.59
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	526.11	513.11	492.58	44.1	43.3	42.5	11.93	11.85	11.59
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	563.56	559.99	575.72	41.9	42.2	42.9	13.45	13.27	13.42
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	383.06	376.74	357.16	42.8	42.0	41.1	8.95	8.97	8.69
LEATHER PRODUCTS	229.52	225.29	212.42	38.0	37.8	35.7	6.04	5.96	5.95
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	450.21	444.83	416.52	37.3	37.1	37.9	12.07	11.99	10.99
BITUMINOUS COAL MINING	659.40	645.54	600.98	42.0	42.0	39.8	15.70	15.37	15.10
COMMUNICATIONS	525.23	535.31	550.54	39.7	39.8	40.6	13.23	13.45	13.56
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	689.31	672.31	629.77	44.3	43.6	42.9	15.56	15.42	14.68
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	188.75	186.91	173.66	29.4	28.8	28.1	6.42	6.49	6.18

P/ = Preliminary data; subject to revision.

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED







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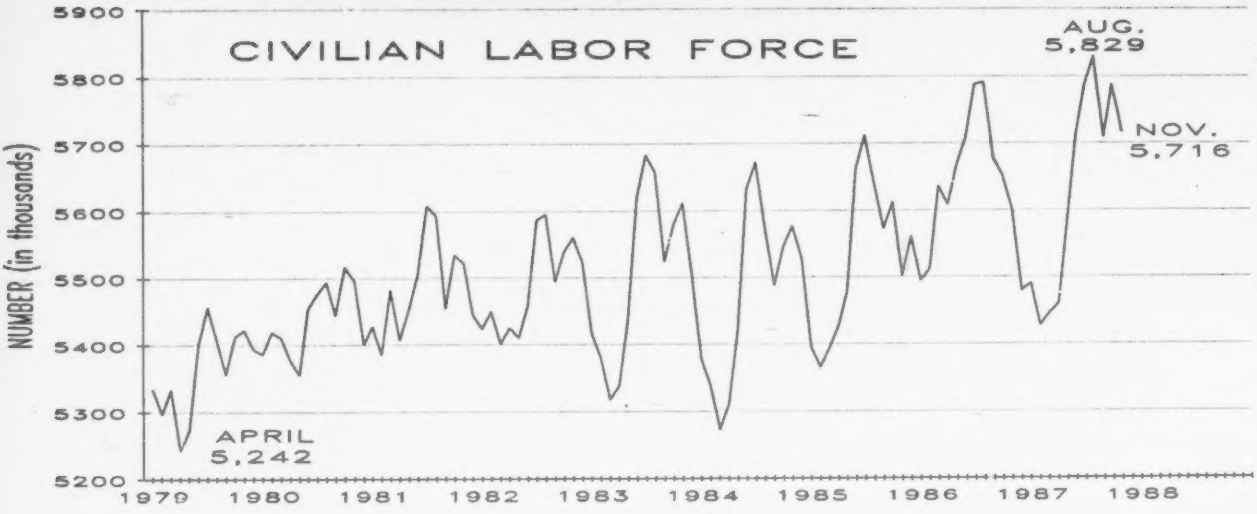

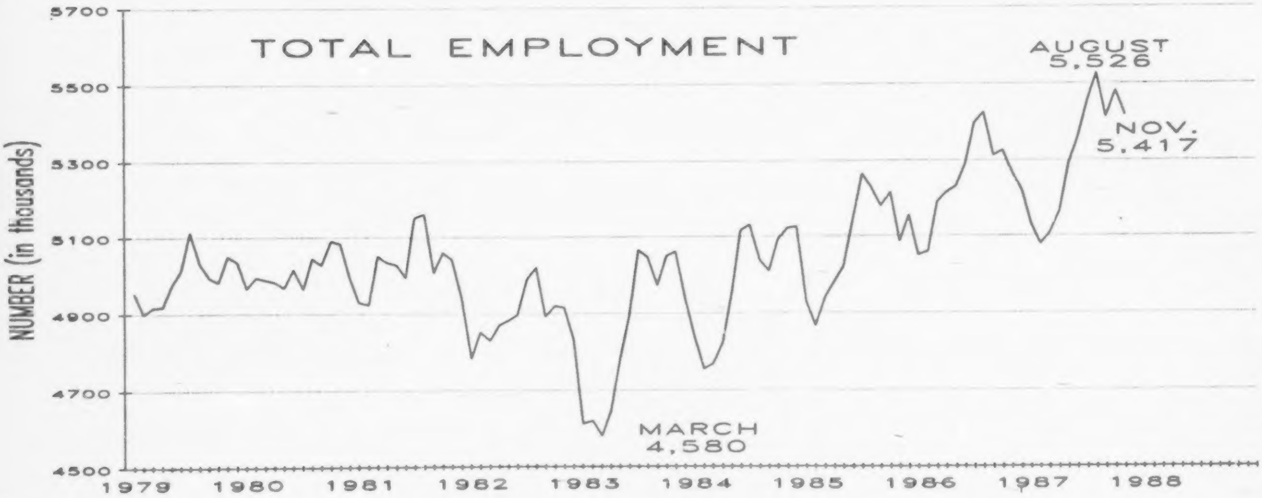

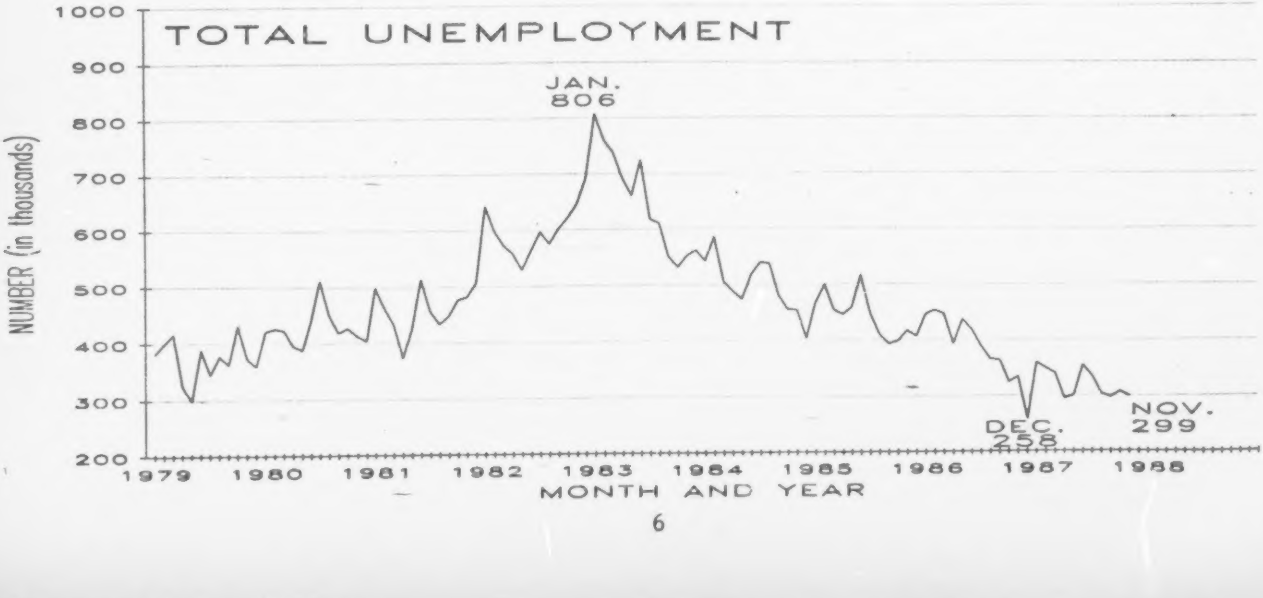

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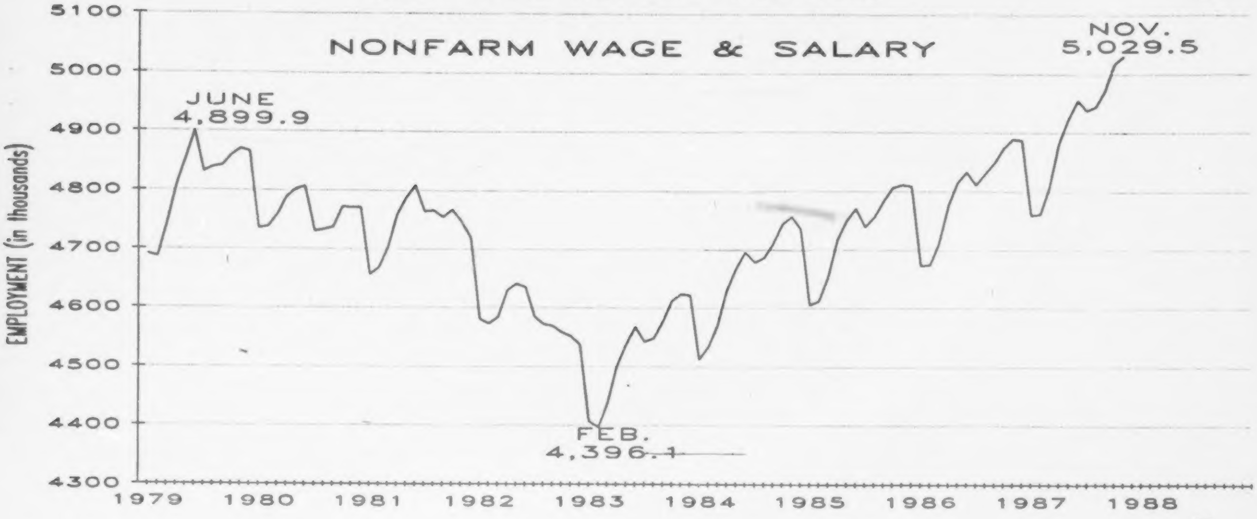

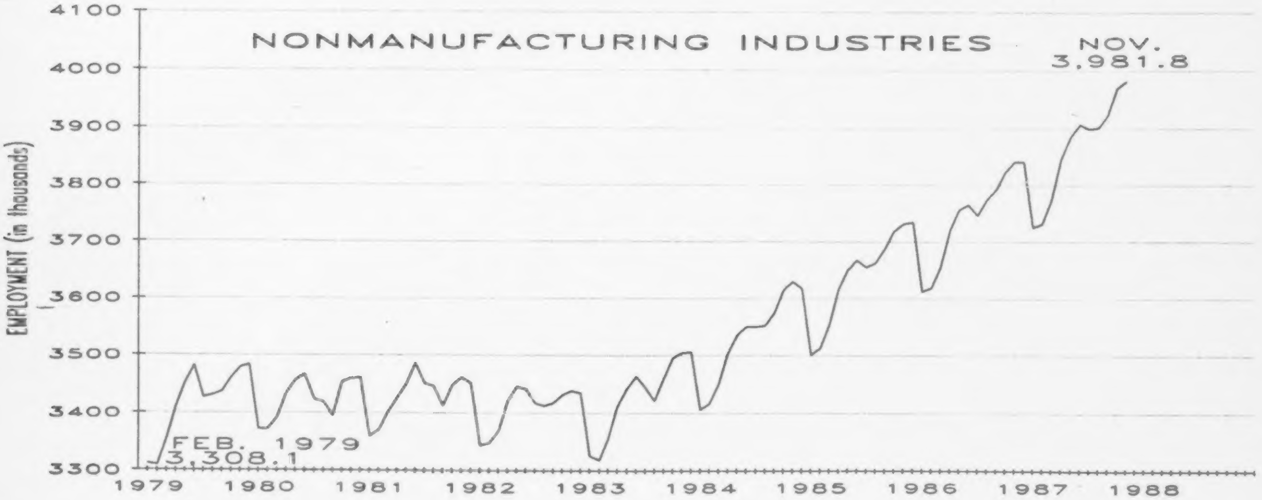

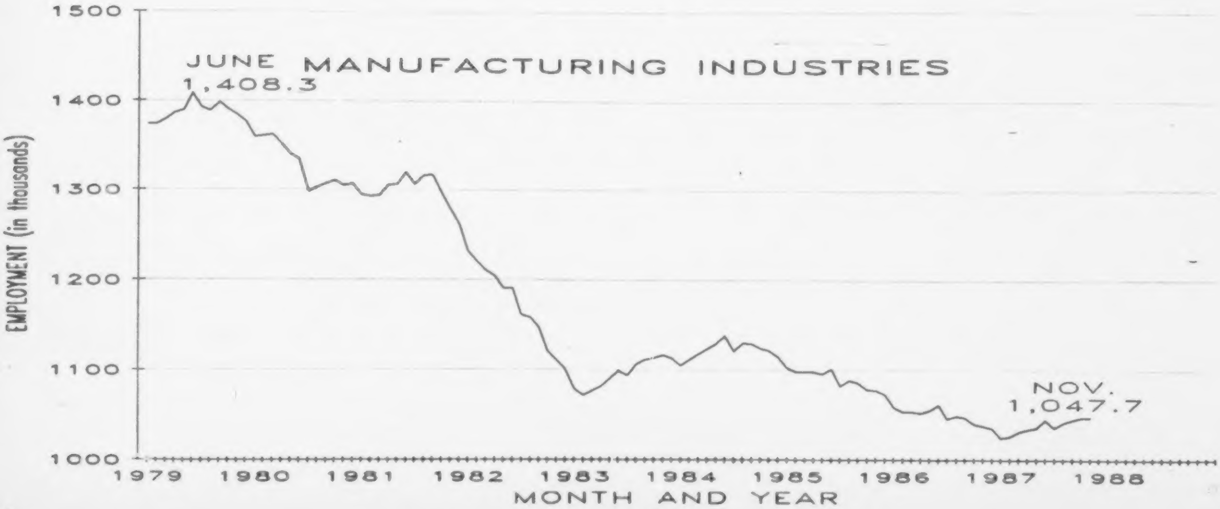

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A STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF
LEVELS AND TRENDS

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1987

JOB SERVICE

VOL. XXXII NO. 12 RELEASED FEBRUARY 1988

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

BUR 652 REV 6-87

– EXPLANATORY –

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are excluded from the estimates of total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during any part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who, during the pay period which includes the 12th, are laid off, on leave without pay or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

INDUSTRY HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payroll and man-hours for production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in contract construction, and nonsupervisory employees in all other industries in the private sector. When the reported pay period exceeds one week, the payroll and man-hour figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Excluded from average earnings are: irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, and payroll taxes paid by employers.

THE "LINK RELATIVE" TECHNIQUE

From a sample of establishments, which reported for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current month employment to that of the previous month is computed. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives."

At the aggregate industry-level, i.e., divisions and groups, employment is the sum of the employment estimates for component industries. Annual average employment is the sum of the monthly estimates divided by 12.

Each year employment estimates are compared with comprehensive counts of employment, which provide annual "benchmarks" for the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments are made as indicated. The primary source of benchmark information is the employment data, by industry, compiled quarterly by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws.

This report is prepared by the Research and Statistics Division.
Refer queries, in writing, to:
PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
COOPERATING REPRESENTATIVE
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING - ROOM 1200
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17121
or telephone: 717 – 787-3886

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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NEW FORMAT FOR PUBLICATION

In March the Pennsylvania Employment and Earnings report will take on a new appearance. With an improved format, additional data items and a brand new title -- Pennsylvania's Labor Force...A Monthly Statistical Analysis, the updated report will contain pertinent and timely data on the labor force of Pennsylvania and its major labor market areas. Also included will be information on jobs by industry, earnings and the latest happenings in unemployment compensation. All of this will be accompanied by concise narrative analysis and will feature Job Service news and publication announcements. You can look forward to receiving this new publication beginning in March.

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
FOURTH QUARTER 1987

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONTINUE UPWARD

Record-setting labor force and employment levels, after adjustment for seasonal influences, characterized Pennsylvania's labor market statistics in December. These data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, denote a healthy economy despite a slight rise in the rate of unemployment statewide.

During December, the Commonwealth's civilian labor force surged upward by 106,000 to an all-time high level of 5,793,000 as residents, confident in their ability to find work, moved into the labor force in record numbers. Pennsylvania's labor markets, continuing to exhibit strength in supplying jobs, responded impressively, moving statewide resident employment to 5,463,000, a level never before attained. In surpassing the previous all-time high employment figure set in October 1987 by 63,000, December's count is 234,000 above the level of one year ago.

In attempting to accommodate all jobseekers, the labor market could not fully absorb these record volumes. This resulted in a rise of 15,000 in the number of unemployed residents to 330,000, seasonally adjusted, in December. In turn, the rise in joblessness caused the adjusted unemployment rate to move to 5.7 percent, a gain of 0.2 percentage point since November. At 5.7 percent, December's adjusted rate represents the eleventh consecutive month of statewide joblessness below six percent and the nineteenth consecutive month in which Pennsylvania's adjusted rate has been below that of the nation. Last year at this time, there were 299,000 unemployed Commonwealth residents representing 5.4 percent (adjusted) of the civilian labor force.

Total unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, remained relatively static in December, moving downward by 6,000 since November to 293,000. This is the second consecutive month that unemployment across Pennsylvania has remained below the 300,000 mark. Due to this slight decline, the rate of joblessness inched downward by 0.1 percentage point to 5.1 percent in December.

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

* Pennsylvania's November unemployment rate of 5.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) placed the Commonwealth 32nd among all states and tied with North Dakota. During October, Pennsylvania was tied with the state of Idaho for the 26th spot nationally. West Virginia, whose jobless rate vaulted from 9.4 percent in October to 10.8 percent in November, took over first place among all states. New Hampshire, at 2.2 percent in November, maintained the lowest rate in the United States.

* Pennsylvania's annual average unemployment rate ranking, among all states, has shown continued improvement since 1983 when the Commonwealth's rate of 11.8 percent placed it sixth. Over the next three years, Pennsylvania's position improved steadily moving to 12th in 1984, to 16th in 1985, and, in 1986, at 6.8 percent, to a rank of 25th.

- Preliminary November unemployment rates among the Commonwealth's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) varied from a low of 2.7 percent in Lancaster to a high of 10.6 percent in the Beaver County PMSA.

- At the national level, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ranks 269 MSAs each month on the basis of their unemployment rate. In November the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (Texas) MSA had the highest jobless rate at 18.2 percent. The lowest rate of 1.7 percent was recorded in the New Hampshire MSA of Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester.

- As expected, Pennsylvania's MSAs continued to display representation at both ends of the jobless rate ranking spectrum. Among all MSAs, Lancaster continued to display economic strength in a national context with a November jobless rate of 2.7 percent and a ranking of 253 (out of 269) while Beaver County's 10.6 percent placed this PMSA 10th on the list.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS UP AGAIN IN DECEMBER
NONMANUFACTURING CONTINUES AT RECORD PACE
MANUFACTURING STABLE

Employer survey data, recently compiled by the Office of Employment Security, reveal December's preliminary statewide job total once again advanced to a record level. At 5,033,500 during the mid-month report week, this most recent payroll count of jobs represents a 2,700 rise since November and an impressive 146,500 gain over the past twelve months. It surely comes as no surprise that the nonmanufacturing division as a whole keyed the surge, led once again by strong upward movement in services and trade. This scenario has come to be more or less expected as the Commonwealth's labor markets continue their restructuring toward a service-producing economy while slowly stemming job erosion within the goods-producing sector. Specifically, during December, nonmanufacturing payrolls climbed by 3,100 to reach a historical high of 3,984,500. Manufacturing industries, struggling to hold their own during this holiday period, remained relatively static dropping only 100 jobs from the November tally to record 1,046,700 in December.

Within nonmanufacturing, December's job gains were broad-based. In fact, with the exception of seasonal weather-related job losses within mining and contract construction as well as holiday education curtailment within state and local government, all other major nonmanufacturing industry lines were job-adders since November. Within the service industry, small losses in lodging, recreation, and education (libraries, private schools, etc.) were effectively countered by strong over-the-month gains in the "big two," namely business and health services. These industry lines combine to provide over half the total service jobs in Pennsylvania. As expected, with holiday shopping under full steam, Commonwealth stores pushed retail trade employment to record levels in December as some 15,600 jobs were added since November to attain the all-time high of 915,600. Weather-related cutbacks played a role in the loss of 11,400 contract construction jobs throughout

Pennsylvania; however, these losses were somewhat less than the normal November-December downturn. At 225,500 jobs in December 1987, construction employment remains 18,800 above the year-ago figure, thereby attesting to vitality within Pennsylvania's building trade industry. Rounding out major industry lines and their monthly movement were: mining, off 600 jobs since November; transportation and public utilities, up 400 jobs; and finance, insurance and real estate, up 200.

Manufacturing jobs, down a net 100 since November, displayed much welcome stability while resisting seasonal losses that typically occur in December. Within nondurables, statewide net job losses on the order of 2,000 are generally the rule during this period as apparel, textiles, and food products experience payroll cutbacks. This year, many of these anticipated job losses did not materialize and those that did were less in magnitude. Actually, the food and kindred products line added 200 jobs while textile mill products were up half that amount in December. Apparel, down a net 900 jobs most recently, spread out small losses in nearly all subdivisions. While these lines did show a downturn in December, relatively small numbers were the rule and kept net monthly apparel losses well under those that usually occur during this time of year. Among other nondurable industry lines, tobacco products, paper products, and leather remained static at 900, 40,100, and 10,200 jobs, respectively. Printing and publishing gained 300 to 82,400, chemicals added 500 to 59,700, while rubber rose by 200 to 38,300 jobs. Durable goods jobs, at 596,900 in December, inched downward by 200 since November. Job gains occurred in primary metals (+500), fabricated metals (+300), furniture (+100), and electronic equipment (+200), while losses were forthcoming in lumber (-100), nonelectrical machinery (-200), transportation equipment (-100), and instruments (-300). Stone, clay and glass products were unchanged at 48,600 jobs in December.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ON AN UPSWING

DECEMBER AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKWEEK AT RECORD LEVELS

Production workers within Pennsylvania's manufacturing firms earned an average of $10.22 per hour in December, worked a record 41.8 hours, and took home $427.20 in their weekly paychecks to achieve an all-time high. This was brought about by an over-the-month rise of four cents in the hourly rate, coupled with a three-tenths of an hour boost in the average workweek. Last year at this time, Pennsylvania's workers averaged $9.84 per hour, worked a 41.2 hour workweek, and received $406.23 per week for their efforts.

Among major industry lines within manufacturing, the highest hourly and weekly earnings were posted in petroleum and coal products at $13.86 and $598.75, respectively, in December. Average weekly hours of 44.8 pushed the chemical and allied products line to the top spot in length of workweek. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest hourly rate came in leather and leather products at $5.99, while apparel and other textile products showed lowest weekly hours of 35.5 as well as least weekly earnings of $219.39.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

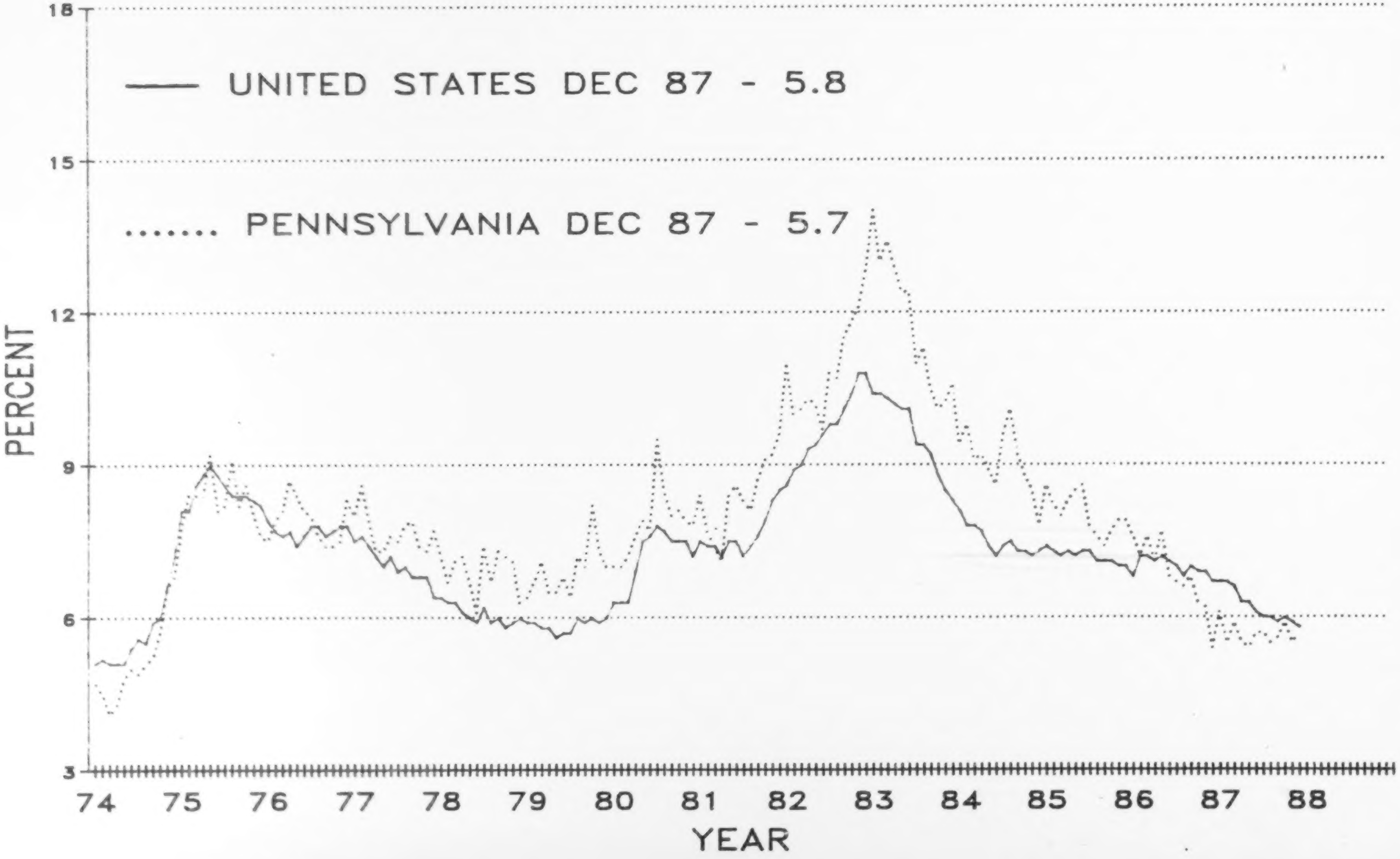

TABLE 1

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA*	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	NET CHANGE FROM: NOV. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM: DEC. 1986
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,793	5,687	5,528	106.0	265.0
Employment	5,463	5,372	5,229	91.0	234.0
Unemployment	330	315	299	15.0	31.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.7	5.5	5.4	0.2	0.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,744	5,716	5,479	28.0	265.0
Employment	5,451	5,417	5,220	34.0	231.0
Unemployment	293	299	258	-6.0	35.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.1	5.2	4.7	-0.1	0.4

TABLE 2

QUARTERLY AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA:
FOURTH QUARTER 1986 AND 1987, THIRD QUARTER 1987

LABOR MARKET AREA	FOURTH QUARTER 1987 P/ UNEMP. NUMBER	FOURTH QUARTER 1987 P/ UNEMP. RATE	THIRD QUARTER 1987 UNEMP. NUMBER	THIRD QUARTER 1987 UNEMP. RATE	FOURTH QUARTER 1986 UNEMP. NUMBER	FOURTH QUARTER 1986 UNEMP. RATE
UNITED STATES	6,724.0	5.6	7,133.0	5.9	7,725.0	6.5
PENNSYLVANIA	300.0	5.2	311.0	5.4	306.0	5.5
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.0	4.1	14.1	4.4	16.0	5.1
ALTOONA MSA	4.4	7.4	3.8	6.2	4.1	7.1
BEAVER COUNTY MSA	6.7	10.6	7.1	11.1	6.6	10.4
ERIE MSA	9.2	7.1	9.2	7.0	9.2	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	9.5	3.0	9.7	3.0	10.1	3.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.9	8.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.9
LANCASTER MSA	5.9	2.7	5.9	2.7	5.2	2.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	102.2	4.2	113.9	4.7	100.7	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	62.2	6.4	65.5	6.8	64.2	6.8
READING MSA	6.2	3.6	6.8	4.0	7.0	4.1
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21.6	6.2	22.5	6.4	22.9	6.7
SHARON MSA	3.0	6.0	3.2	6.3	3.7	7.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.0	5.0	2.8	4.8	2.9	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.9	5.0	2.6	4.4	3.1	5.7
YORK MSA	7.0	3.3	7.8	3.7	7.8	3.8

P/ Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

* Resident data are workers by place of residence. They include wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers and persons involved in labor managements disputes.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT DATA
ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1972-1987, MONTHLY DATA: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1987
AND QUARTERLY AVERAGES: 1986 AND 1987
(Employment and Unemployment in Thousands)

	Pennsylvania					United States				
YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY-MENT	TOTAL UNEMP. VOLUME	UNADJ. UNEMP. RATE	SEA.ADJ. UNEMP. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY-MENT	TOTAL UNEMP. VOLUME	UNADJ. UNEMP. RATE	SEA.ADJ UNEMP. RATE
1972	4,886	4,622	265	5.4		87,034	82,153	4,882	5.6	
1973	5,001	4,758	242	4.8		89,429	85,064	4,365	4.9	
1974	5,054	4,794	259	5.1		91,949	86,794	5,156	5.6	
1975	5,098	4,674	423	8.3		93,775	85,846	7,929	8.5	
1976	5,129	4,723	407	7.9		96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7	
1977	5,207	4,806	401	7.7		99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1	
1978	5,306	4,938	368	6.9		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1	
1979	5,360	4,990	371	6.9		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8	
1980	5,435	5,010	425	7.8		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1	
1981	5,484	5,026	459	8.4		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6	
1982	5,489	4,889	599	10.9		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7	
1983	5,505	4,855	650	11.8		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6	
1984	5,478	4,980	498	9.1		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5	
1985	5,528	5,084	443	8.0		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	
1986	5,634	5,248	386	6.8		117,835	109,598	8,237	7.0	
1987	5,641	5,322	319	5.7		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	
1987 JAN	5,490	5,131	359	6.5	6.1	117,703	109,084	8,620	7.3	6.7
FEB	5,427	5,078	349	6.4	5.5	117,967	109,464	8,503	7.2	6.7
MAR	5,446	5,106	340	6.2	5.9	118,353	110,229	8,124	6.9	6.6
APR.	5,459	5,164	295	5.4	5.5	118,347	111,041	7,306	6.2	6.3
MAY	5,589	5,289	300	5.4	5.4	119,695	112,377	7,318	6.1	6.3
JUNE	5,713	5,359	354	6.2	5.7	121,153	113,498	7,655	6.3	6.1
JULY	5,787	5,453	335	5.8	5.7	122,105	114,652	7,453	6.1	6.0
AUG.	5,829	5,526	303	5.2	5.5	121,614	114,527	7,088	5.8	6.0
SEP.	5,708	5,411	297	5.2	5.6	119,884	113,027	6,857	5.7	5.9
OCT	5,787	5,480	307	5.3	5.9	120,744	113,898	6,845	5.7	6.0
NOV	5,716	5,417	299	5.2	5.5	120,611	113,809	6,802	5.6	5.9
DEC	5,744	5,451	293	5.1	5.7	120,206	113,679	6,526	5.4	5.8
1986										
1st QTR.	5,547	5,099	448	8.1	7.5	115,822	107,096	8,727	7.5	7.1
2nd QTR.	5,660	5,245	416	7.3	7.2	117,720	109,370	8,349	7.1	7.1
3rd QTR.	5,751	5,378	373	6.5	6.7	119,339	111,192	8,147	6.8	6.9
4th QTR.	5,576	5,270	306	5.5	6.0	118,457	110,732	7,725	6.5	6.9
1987										
1st QTR.	5,454	5,105	349	6.4	5.8	118,008	109,592	8,416	7.1	6.7
2nd QTR.	5,587	5,271	316	5.7	5.5	119,732	112,305	7,426	6.2	6.2
3rd QTR.	5,774	5,463	311	5.4	5.6	121,201	114,069	7,133	5.9	6.0
4th QTR.	5,749	5,449	300	5.2	5.7	120,520	113,795	6,724	5.6	5.9

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

					---NET CHANGE---	
INDUSTRY LINE	DEC 1987 P/	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	5,033.5	5,030.8	5,019.7	4,887.0	2.7	146.5
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,046.7	1,046.8	1,047.7	1,035.7	-0.1	11.0
DURABLE GOODS	596.9	597.1	596.8	584.8	-0.2	12.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	30.0	30.1	29.9	28.2	-0.1	1.8
MILLWORK,PLYWOOD & STRUCTURE	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.9	0.1	1.1
OTHER LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	20.0	20.2	20.1	19.3	-0.2	0.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.5	21.4	21.4	20.5	0.1	1.0
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.7	0.0	0.5
OFFICE FURNITURE	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
OTHER FURNITURE & FIXTURES	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	0.1	0.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	48.6	48.6	48.6	47.1	0.0	1.5
GLASS, PRESSED OR BLOWN	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.5	-0.1	0.4
GLASS CONTAINERS	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	-0.3
PRESSED & BLOWN GLASS,NEC	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.8	-0.1	0.7
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	-0.1
STRUCTURAL CLAY	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	0.1	0.3
POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.3	0.0	1.2
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.1	0.0	-0.3
PRIMARY METALS	93.3	92.8	93.2	83.0	0.5	10.3
BLAST FURNACE & BASIC STEEL	57.7	57.5	58.1	49.5	0.2	8.2
BLAST FURN. & STEEL MILLS	49.2	49.0	49.6	41.2	0.2	8.0
OTHER BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.6	0.0	1.0
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.8	0.3	0.6
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.2
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	0.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	90.7	90.4	90.6	90.3	0.3	0.4
METAL CANS & SHIPPING CONTRS	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.3
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.3	0.1	0.7
PLUMBING & HEATING, EXC. EL.	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.2
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL PROD.	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.8	-0.1	-0.2
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
FAB. PLATE WORK	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.9	0.1	-0.3
OTHER FAB. STRUC. PRODUCTS	20.7	20.9	20.9	20.6	-0.2	0.1
SCREW MACHINERY PRODUCTS	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	0.0	-0.2
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS	14.6	14.4	14.3	13.7	0.2	0.9
METAL SERVICES & ORDNANCE	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

(Employment in thousands)

					---NET CHANGE---	
INDUSTRY LINE	DEC 1987 P/	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PROD.	17.8	17.7	18.0	18.0	0.1	-0.2
VALVES & PIPE FITTINGS	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	0.1	-0.1
OTHER MISC. FAB. METALS	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	-0.1
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	105.6	105.8	104.9	104.0	-0.2	1.6
ENGINES AND TURBINES	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.2
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.3
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.3	0.0	1.0
METAL WORKING MACHINERY	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.4	-0.2	-0.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	0.1	0.2
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	20.4	20.4	20.0	19.9	0.0	0.5
OFFICE & COMPUTER MACHINERY	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.8	0.1	0.8
REFRIG. & SERV. MACHINERY	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	-0.2	-0.2
MISC. MACHINERY, EXC. ELEC.	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.5	-0.1	-0.3
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	92.3	92.1	92.1	97.6	0.2	-5.3
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING EQ.	6.1	6.0	6.1	7.3	0.1	-1.2
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPAR.	15.2	15.2	15.2	18.8	0.0	-3.6
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING & WIRING	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.8	0.2	-0.3
CURRENT CARRYING DEVICES	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.8	0.1	-0.2
OTHER LIGHTING & WIRING	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.1	-0.1
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.8	0.0	-0.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACC.	28.9	29.0	29.1	32.8	-0.1	-3.9
OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	0.0	0.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60.0	60.1	60.6	58.5	-0.1	1.5
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	23.2	23.1	23.8	20.8	0.1	2.4
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACC.	12.1	11.9	11.8	9.4	0.2	2.7
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES & EQ.	11.1	11.2	12.0	11.4	-0.1	-0.3
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.1	0.2
SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPR.	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.5	0.0	0.8
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	7.2	7.4	7.2	8.2	-0.2	-1.0
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.8	-0.1	-0.9
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	34.3	34.6	34.5	35.2	-0.3	-0.9
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEV.	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.5	-0.2	-0.7
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPL.	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	-0.2	-0.5
OTHER INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	0.1	0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	20.6	21.2	21.0	20.4	-0.6	0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	449.8	449.7	450.9	450.9	0.1	-1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	93.3	93.1	93.4	92.1	0.2	1.2
MEAT PRODUCTS	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	0.2	0.3
DAIRY PRODUCTS	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	0.0	0.3

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

(Employment in thousands)

					---NET CHANGE---	
INDUSTRY LINE	DEC 1987 P/	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	NOV 1987	DEC 1986
FLUID MILK	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.1
OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.2
PRESERVED FRUIT & VEGETABLES	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.1	-0.3	0.2
CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	-0.2	-0.2
OTHER PRES. FRUITS & VEGS.	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.7	-0.1	0.4
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.1	0.0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.4	0.1	0.7
SUGAR & CONFECTION PRODUCTS	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	0.1	0.3
BEVERAGES	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.9	0.1	-0.6
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED PRODS.	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.1	-0.1	0.0
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	-0.2
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31.1	31.0	31.2	31.0	0.1	0.1
WEAVING MILLS SYNTHETICS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
KNITTING MILLS	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	0.1	0.0
KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
OTHER KNITTING MILLS	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.0
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
YARN AND THREAD MILLS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-0.1
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.1
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	83.5	84.4	85.9	89.7	-0.9	-6.2
MENS AND BOYS SUITS & COATS	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	0.0	-0.1
MENS AND BOYS FURNISHINGS	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.9	-0.1	-0.6
WOMENS AND MISSES OUTERWEAR	32.4	32.8	34.1	36.6	-0.4	-4.2
WOMENS & KIDS UNDERGARMENTS	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	-0.1	-0.1
CHILDRENS OUTERWEAR	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.4	-0.1	-0.8
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE PROD	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.8	-0.2	-0.4
PAPER PRODUCTS	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	0.0	-0.2
PAPER MILLS, EXC. BUILDING	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.9	0.0	-0.8
PAPERBOARD CONTAINER & BOXES	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	0.0	0.1
CORRUGATED & SOLID BOXES	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.1
OTHER PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PRODS.	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.0	0.0	0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	82.4	82.1	81.7	80.8	0.3	1.6
NEWSPAPERS	23.4	23.3	23.1	23.3	0.1	0.1
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.0	0.0	0.7
OTHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.5	0.2	0.8
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	59.7	59.2	58.6	58.3	0.5	1.4
INDUSTRIAL INORGANICS	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.2	0.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYNTHET.	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	0.0	0.2
DRUGS	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.6	0.1	0.9

P\ Preliminary data, subject to revision.

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	DEC 1987 P/	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	---NET CHANGE--- NOV 1987	---NET CHANGE--- DEC 1986
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOILET GDS	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
PAINTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
OTHER CHEMICAL & ALLIED PROD	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.5	0.1	0.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.2	-0.3	0.1
PETROLEUM REFINING	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL PRODS	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	-0.3	0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	38.3	38.1	37.9	37.4	0.2	0.9
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.1	0.4
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS PROD	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.4	0.1	0.5
LEATHER PRODUCTS	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	0.0	0.2
FOOTWEAR, EXC. RUBBER	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	0.1
OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.1
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,984.5	3,981.4	3,969.8	3,840.8	3.1	143.7
MINING	30.9	31.5	31.7	32.1	-0.6	-1.2
ANTHRACITE COAL	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	-0.4
BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.3	-0.2	-0.4
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.8	-0.3	0.2
OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	-0.1	-0.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	225.5	236.9	243.3	206.7	-11.4	18.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	71.2	73.1	73.4	59.7	-1.9	11.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCT. CONTRACTORS	34.7	39.2	42.3	32.6	-4.5	2.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	119.6	124.6	127.6	114.4	-5.0	5.2
TRANSPORTATION	142.6	142.5	142.6	142.3	0.1	0.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	19.8	19.8	20.4	19.5	0.0	0.3
ALL OTHER TRANSPORTATION	122.8	122.7	122.2	122.8	0.1	0.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.1	105.8	105.5	102.3	0.3	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	50.8	50.9	50.8	48.8	-0.1	2.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	55.3	54.9	54.7	53.5	0.4	1.8
ELECTRIC SERVICES	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.7	0.0	0.2
GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	0.0	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	279.5	278.9	277.2	265.3	0.6	14.2
DURABLE GOODS TRADE	177.1	177.2	175.9	165.8	-0.1	11.3
NONDURABLE GOODS TRADE	102.4	101.7	101.3	99.5	0.7	2.9
RETAIL TRADE	915.6	899.9	887.2	881.1	15.7	34.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	150.5	145.4	135.9	145.8	5.1	4.7
DEPARTMENT STORES	131.7	127.3	118.8	128.4	4.4	3.3

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TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987
(Employment in thousands)

INDUSTRY LINE	DEC 1987 P/	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	---NET CHANGE--- NOV 1987	DEC 1986
OTHER RETAIL GEN. MERCHAN.	18.8	18.1	17.1	17.4	0.7	1.4
FOOD STORES	155.0	153.1	151.0	151.7	1.9	3.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STAT.	96.5	96.3	96.7	90.9	0.2	5.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	52.2	50.7	50.2	51.1	1.5	1.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	262.3	259.7	263.2	255.6	2.6	6.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL TRADE	126.5	122.7	119.4	121.2	3.8	5.3
FINANCE,INSURANCE AND REAL EST	288.1	287.9	288.8	282.3	0.2	5.8
BANKING	88.3	88.2	88.2	88.4	0.1	-0.1
COMMERCIAL & STOCK SAVINGS	81.2	81.2	81.2	80.9	0.0	0.3
OTHER BANKING	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	0.1	-0.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	85.4	84.9	84.7	81.8	0.5	3.6
LIFE INSURANCE	31.8	31.8	31.9	31.9	0.0	-0.1
FIRE, MARINE & CASUALTY INS	34.6	34.3	34.1	32.5	0.3	2.1
OTHER FIN.,INS.& REAL ESTATE	70.0	70.5	71.5	69.7	-0.5	0.3
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,296.6	1,295.3	1,298.1	1,241.4	1.3	55.2
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	55.2	56.1	56.7	51.0	-0.9	4.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	223.9	222.7	222.1	205.6	1.2	18.3
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERV.	33.1	33.6	37.6	33.0	-0.5	0.1
HEALTH SERVICES	422.8	421.1	421.2	407.9	1.7	14.9
HOSPITALS	230.7	229.7	229.9	224.1	1.0	6.6
OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	124.5	123.9	123.8	116.7	0.6	7.8
LEGAL SERVICES	37.6	37.5	37.4	35.2	0.1	2.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	155.7	156.0	154.1	152.0	-0.3	3.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	83.8	82.4	82.0	79.9	1.4	3.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	61.1	61.0	60.8	58.2	0.1	2.9
ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE	36.3	36.1	36.1	35.3	0.2	1.0
OTHER SERVICES, NEC	223.4	224.9	226.2	218.6	-1.5	4.8
GOVERNMENT	699.6	702.7	695.4	687.3	-3.1	12.3
FEDERAL	143.7	141.8	141.0	138.3	1.9	5.4
STATE	152.5	154.6	154.2	151.6	-2.1	0.9
STATE EDUCATION	45.8	48.5	47.8	45.2	-2.7	0.6
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	106.7	106.1	106.4	106.4	0.6	0.3
LOCAL	403.4	406.3	400.2	397.4	-2.9	6.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	244.2	247.6	242.2	240.4	-3.4	3.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	159.2	158.7	158.0	157.0	0.5	2.2
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.3	2.6	2.2	10.5	-0.3	-8.2

TABLE 5
ACTUAL AND REAL GROSS EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA
ANNUAL AVERAGES

YEAR	WEEKLY EARNINGS	WEEKLY HOURS	HOURLY EARNINGS	HOURLY EARNINGS INDEX	U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)	REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS	LOSSES DUE TO INFLATION
1972	154.42	39.8	3.88	137.6	125.3	123.24	31.18
1973	167.23	40.2	4.16	147.5	133.1	125.64	41.59
1974	180.97	39.6	4.57	162.1	147.7	122.53	58.44
1975	193.22	38.8	4.98	176.6	161.2	119.86	73.36
1976	210.11	39.2	5.36	190.1	170.5	123.23	86.88
1977	231.08	39.5	5.85	207.4	181.5	127.32	103.76
1978	254.80	40.0	6.37	225.9	195.3	130.47	124.33
1979	278.10	39.9	6.97	247.2	217.4	127.92	150.18
1980	294.49	38.8	7.59	269.1	246.8	119.32	175.17
1981	325.36	39.2	8.30	294.3	272.4	119.44	205.92
1982	331.39	38.4	8.63	306.0	289.1	114.63	216.76
1983	350.84	39.2	8.95	317.4	298.4	117.57	233.27
1984	373.06	40.2	9.28	329.1	311.1	119.92	253.14
1985	381.84	39.9	9.57	339.4	322.2	118.51	263.33
1986	391.55	40.2	9.74	345.4	328.4	119.23	272.32

TABLE 6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	427.20	422.47	413.28	406.23	41.8	41.5	41.0	41.2	10.22	10.18	10.08	9.86
DURABLE GOODS	468.23	464.34	455.52	448.17	42.8	42.6	42.1	42.4	10.94	10.90	10.82	10.57
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	348.75	349.73	358.25	349.42	40.6	41.0	41.9	42.2	8.59	8.53	8.55	8.28
MILLWORK,PLYWOOD & STRUCTURE	351.83	354.16	359.38	384.52	39.8	40.2	40.7	43.4	8.84	8.81	8.83	8.86
OTHER LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	347.27	346.92	357.85	334.02	41.0	41.3	42.5	41.7	8.47	8.40	8.42	8.01
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	361.79	368.68	365.62	351.29	41.3	41.8	41.5	40.8	8.76	8.82	8.81	8.61
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	312.66	319.80	322.64	308.30	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.3	7.72	7.80	7.85	7.65
OFFICE FURNITURE	399.49	398.77	386.04	358.42	41.7	41.8	41.2	39.3	9.58	9.54	9.37	9.12
OTHER FURNITURE & FIXTURES	407.95	422.93	417.35	413.45	42.1	43.2	42.5	42.8	9.69	9.79	9.82	9.66
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	449.96	449.35	443.59	434.09	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.6	10.44	10.45	10.34	10.19
GLASS, PRESSED OR BLOWN	448.17	466.96	447.53	470.24	42.4	43.6	42.3	44.7	10.57	10.71	10.58	10.52
GLASS CONTAINERS	472.99	472.99	481.82	507.83	40.6	40.6	41.5	45.1	11.65	11.65	11.61	11.26
PRESSED & BLOWN GLASS,NEC	427.15	461.46	418.82	434.23	43.9	46.1	43.0	44.4	9.73	10.01	9.74	9.78
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	589.62	583.42	564.56	595.86	44.1	44.4	42.9	44.6	13.37	13.14	13.16	13.36
STRUCTURAL CLAY	400.79	398.16	387.57	382.81	42.1	42.0	41.1	41.7	9.52	9.48	9.43	9.18
POTTERY & RELATED PRODUCTS	417.13	404.09	407.18	403.80	41.3	39.5	40.8	41.5	10.10	10.23	9.98	9.73
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER	430.01	414.29	445.83	370.23	44.7	43.2	46.2	41.0	9.62	9.59	9.65	9.03
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	476.97	474.15	452.61	446.04	43.4	43.5	42.3	42.0	10.99	10.90	10.70	10.62
PRIMARY METALS	565.92	560.67	546.98	527.51	43.7	43.7	42.8	42.1	12.95	12.83	12.78	12.53
BLAST FURNACE & BASIC STEEL	630.29	617.32	602.00	586.58	44.2	44.0	43.0	42.2	14.26	14.03	14.00	13.90
BLAST FURN. & STEEL MILLS	648.40	632.91	619.20	609.54	43.9	43.8	43.0	42.3	14.77	14.45	14.40	14.41
OTHER BASIC STEEL PRODUCTS	530.58	533.36	500.12	485.20	45.7	45.2	42.6	41.9	11.61	11.80	11.74	11.58
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES	408.74	418.28	412.91	391.53	42.4	42.9	42.7	40.7	9.64	9.75	9.67	9.62

December 1987 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 6
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	515.28	504.14	496.51	479.60	45.2	43.8	43.1	44.0	11.40	11.51	11.52	10.90
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	425.80	412.23	408.20	404.15	42.2	41.1	41.4	39.7	10.09	10.03	9.86	10.18
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	451.98	491.44	473.37	462.76	40.5	43.8	42.8	42.3	11.16	11.22	11.06	10.94
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	458.35	450.68	441.42	445.05	43.2	42.8	42.0	43.0	10.61	10.53	10.51	10.35
METAL CANS & SHIPPING CONTRS	460.93	460.93	485.21	474.72	41.6	41.6	42.6	43.0	11.08	11.08	11.39	11.04
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	402.30	398.71	372.24	371.88	45.0	44.9	42.3	42.5	8.94	8.88	8.80	8.75
PLUMBING & HEATING, EXC. EL.	466.71	450.84	462.60	449.91	45.4	44.2	45.0	45.4	10.28	10.20	10.28	9.91
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL PROD.	407.03	401.95	390.73	392.04	42.8	42.4	41.7	42.2	9.51	9.48	9.37	9.29
FAB. STRUCTURAL METAL	431.76	415.95	430.98	425.12	42.0	40.9	41.6	42.3	10.28	10.17	10.36	10.05
FAB. PLATE WORK	495.70	485.97	453.28	468.90	44.9	43.9	41.7	42.9	11.04	11.07	10.87	10.93
OTHER FAB. STRUC. PRODUCTS	368.41	369.70	359.90	357.84	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.0	8.73	8.74	8.61	8.52
SCREW MACHINERY PRODUCTS	470.80	439.30	429.72	474.45	44.0	41.6	41.2	44.3	10.70	10.56	10.43	10.71
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS	618.20	610.19	594.58	600.76	44.0	44.9	43.4	44.9	14.05	13.59	13.70	13.38
METAL SERVICES & ORDNANCE	385.67	400.38	379.88	402.38	38.8	39.1	37.5	40.4	9.94	10.24	10.13	9.96
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PROD.	458.65	445.39	445.12	437.76	44.4	43.2	42.8	43.3	10.33	10.31	10.40	10.11
VALVES & PIPE FITTINGS	483.35	460.41	463.25	417.22	46.7	44.7	44.5	42.4	10.35	10.30	10.41	9.84
OTHER MISC. FAB. METALS	444.79	436.54	434.30	476.10	43.1	42.3	41.8	45.0	10.32	10.32	10.39	10.58
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	492.16	483.91	470.13	463.72	44.1	43.4	42.7	42.7	11.16	11.15	11.01	10.86
ENGINES AND TURBINES	572.29	646.82	584.99	600.48	41.5	46.5	42.7	42.8	13.79	13.91	13.70	14.03
FARM & GARDEN MACHINERY	668.47	659.38	624.91	566.20	48.3	48.2	46.6	44.2	13.84	13.68	13.41	12.81
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	483.23	496.69	481.17	426.01	43.3	43.8	43.0	39.3	11.16	11.34	11.19	10.84
METAL WORKING MACHINERY	512.79	485.76	478.07	462.44	45.1	44.0	43.5	42.7	11.37	11.04	10.99	10.83
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	511.52	494.18	483.51	512.43	46.8	45.8	45.4	46.5	10.93	10.79	10.65	11.02
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	498.38	503.28	490.75	497.64	43.3	43.2	42.6	43.5	11.51	11.65	11.52	11.44
REFRIG. & SERV. MACHINERY	463.49	428.90	397.72	423.95	42.6	40.5	39.3	42.1	10.88	10.59	10.12	10.07
MISC. MACHINERY, EXC. ELEC.	432.31	425.70	419.84	420.85	43.8	42.4	41.9	42.9	9.87	10.04	10.02	9.81
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	428.16	428.40	418.14	412.57	42.1	42.0	41.4	41.8	10.17	10.20	10.10	9.87

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TABLE 6
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	AVG WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTING EQ.	508.00	506.35	493.22	461.16	47.3	46.2	45.5	44.3	10.74	10.96	10.84	10.41
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPAR.	427.70	434.69	431.72	419.87	42.6	43.6	43.0	42.8	10.04	9.97	10.04	9.81
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	401.12	394.88	388.88	403.65	42.9	40.5	39.4	42.4	9.35	9.75	9.87	9.52
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING & WIRING	402.90	405.46	403.37	374.91	42.1	41.5	41.8	40.4	9.57	9.77	9.65	9.28
CURRENT CARRYING DEVICES	421.82	429.60	425.15	394.79	41.6	42.2	42.6	40.7	10.14	10.18	9.98	9.70
OTHER LIGHTING & WIRING	386.81	386.22	385.11	356.89	42.6	41.0	41.1	40.1	9.08	9.42	9.37	8.90
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	394.25	371.57	344.06	317.49	41.5	40.3	38.4	39.1	9.50	9.22	8.96	8.12
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACC.	449.49	452.35	436.86	456.96	41.2	41.5	40.6	42.0	10.91	10.90	10.76	10.88
OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	400.48	394.28	395.08	375.70	41.5	41.2	41.5	42.5	9.65	9.57	9.52	8.84
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	524.88	507.52	497.31	501.83	42.5	41.6	41.1	42.1	12.35	12.20	12.10	11.92
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	531.91	504.94	498.04	511.17	43.0	41.8	41.4	43.1	12.37	12.08	12.03	11.86
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACC.	541.35	522.45	472.33	451.41	41.9	41.3	39.1	41.0	12.92	12.65	12.08	11.01
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES & EQ.	521.26	483.49	525.92	560.45	44.4	42.3	43.9	44.8	11.74	11.43	11.98	12.51
SHIP & BOAT BUILDING & REPR.	412.02	427.69	456.91	467.84	37.8	38.6	41.2	42.3	10.90	11.08	11.09	11.06
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	525.84	506.76	500.29	483.34	42.0	41.1	39.8	39.2	12.52	12.33	12.57	12.33
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.	521.51	517.76	487.6	479.95	43.1	43.4	42.4	42.7	12.10	11.93	11.50	11.24
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	424.13	435.63	423.07	431.10	41.5	42.5	41.6	42.1	10.22	10.25	10.17	10.24
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEV.	443.69	466.71	448.62	462.44	39.9	42.7	41.5	42.7	11.12	10.93	10.81	10.83
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPL.	400.83	387.71	385.52	412.29	43.1	41.6	41.1	40.7	9.30	9.32	9.38	10.13
OTHER INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	418.20	436.02	422.58	400.78	42.2	43.0	42.3	42.5	9.91	10.14	9.99	9.43
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	402.87	417.36	416.42	419.83	40.9	41.2	41.6	44.1	9.85	10.13	10.01	9.52
NONDURABLE GOODS	374.63	368.00	360.48	355.41	40.5	40.0	39.7	39.8	9.25	9.20	9.08	8.93
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	419.42	413.65	395.97	385.97	41.9	41.2	40.2	40.5	10.01	10.04	9.85	9.53
MEAT PRODUCTS	339.91	318.61	309.28	312.98	43.3	40.9	39.6	40.7	7.85	7.79	7.81	7.69
DAIRY PRODUCTS	373.58	399.07	389.37	371.59	39.7	41.7	40.9	40.7	9.41	9.57	9.52	9.13

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TABLE 6
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	AVG WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
FLUID MILK	427.87	452.62	434.92	402.78	41.5	42.7	41.5	41.1	10.31	10.60	10.48	9.80
OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS	338.80	365.31	361.75	351.95	38.5	41.0	40.6	40.5	8.80	8.91	8.91	8.69
PRESERVED FRUIT & VEGETABLES	399.93	393.87	367.84	389.42	42.5	41.2	40.6	42.7	9.41	9.56	9.06	9.12
CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	303.81	274.54	302.33	277.29	40.4	37.2	40.8	39.5	7.52	7.38	7.41	7.02
OTHER PRES. FRUITS & VEGS.	452.73	463.03	406.22	458.04	43.7	43.6	40.5	44.6	10.36	10.62	10.03	10.27
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	615.96	588.99	540.71	489.90	47.2	45.8	43.5	41.8	13.05	12.86	12.43	11.72
BAKERY PRODUCTS	431.96	435.83	431.20	372.25	41.1	41.0	40.0	37.3	10.51	10.63	10.78	9.98
SUGAR & CONFECTION PRODUCTS	421.69	428.47	404.42	401.37	39.3	39.6	38.7	39.7	10.73	10.82	10.45	10.11
BEVERAGES	544.40	532.13	488.56	532.39	42.9	41.9	39.4	42.9	12.69	12.70	12.40	12.41
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED PRODS.	385.29	362.71	356.18	344.84	42.2	40.8	40.8	41.2	9.13	8.89	8.73	8.37
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	254.98	260.57	269.37	240.59	41.8	42.3	43.8	40.3	6.10	6.16	6.15	5.97
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	281.71	284.33	283.69	279.30	39.4	39.6	39.9	39.9	7.15	7.18	7.11	7.00
WEAVING MILLS SYNTHETICS	312.98	308.21	304.56	311.28	40.7	40.5	40.5	42.7	7.69	7.61	7.52	7.29
KNITTING MILLS	250.87	254.60	259.07	240.75	38.3	38.0	38.9	37.5	6.55	6.70	6.66	6.42
KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS	219.47	232.13	242.41	223.63	36.7	37.2	38.6	36.6	5.98	6.24	6.28	6.11
KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS	233.55	215.68	225.94	219.78	38.1	34.9	37.1	37.0	6.13	6.18	6.09	5.94
OTHER KNITTING MILLS	304.16	314.16	307.98	276.97	40.5	41.5	40.9	38.9	7.51	7.57	7.53	7.12
FLOOR COVERING MILLS	415.25	408.79	403.24	452.86	42.2	42.1	41.4	46.4	9.84	9.71	9.74	9.76
YARN AND THREAD MILLS	226.07	224.59	226.92	224.40	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.4	6.11	6.07	6.10	6.00
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	286.94	295.36	290.78	282.05	40.3	41.6	41.6	40.7	7.12	7.10	6.99	6.93
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.39	214.81	217.77	201.58	35.5	35.1	35.7	34.4	6.18	6.12	6.10	5.86
MENS AND BOYS SUITS & COATS	290.08	279.83	270.87	246.75	37.0	36.2	35.5	35.1	7.84	7.73	7.63	7.03
MENS AND BOYS FURNISHINGS	220.88	215.80	214.70	209.96	37.5	36.7	36.7	36.9	5.89	5.88	5.85	5.69
WOMENS AND MISSES OUTERWEAR	190.06	187.12	192.05	185.82	32.6	32.6	33.4	32.6	5.83	5.74	5.75	5.70
WOMENS & KIDS UNDERGARMENTS	210.56	210.00	221.70	195.09	37.6	37.5	39.1	35.6	5.60	5.60	5.67	5.48
CHILDRENS OUTERWEAR	214.07	203.45	209.30	193.20	36.1	34.6	35.9	34.5	5.93	5.88	5.83	5.60
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE PROD	242.79	239.65	248.82	205.90	38.6	38.1	39.0	35.5	6.29	6.29	6.38	5.80

December 1987 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
PAPER PRODUCTS	482.13	471.24	465.02	479.73	44.6	44.0	43.5	45.3	10.81	10.71	10.69	10.59
PAPER MILLS, EXC. BUILDING	568.76	556.49	548.73	565.14	48.2	47.2	46.7	49.4	11.80	11.79	11.75	11.44
PAPERBOARD CONTAINER & BOXES	441.32	438.12	428.98	438.96	44.0	43.9	43.2	45.3	10.03	9.98	9.93	9.69
CORRUGATED & SOLID BOXES	458.43	453.77	439.06	433.94	44.9	44.4	43.3	44.1	10.21	10.22	10.14	9.84
OTHER PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS	423.67	421.31	418.50	443.61	43.1	43.3	43.1	46.5	9.83	9.73	9.71	9.54
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PRODS.	478.08	461.60	458.58	475.23	43.7	42.9	42.5	43.8	10.94	10.76	10.79	10.85
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	444.31	433.20	430.64	446.71	40.8	40.0	39.8	41.4	10.89	10.83	10.82	10.79
NEWSPAPERS	450.70	434.30	422.63	425.58	35.6	34.8	34.5	34.6	12.66	12.48	12.25	12.30
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	459.95	452.92	454.02	481.74	41.7	41.4	41.2	43.4	11.03	10.94	11.02	11.10
OTHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING	423.58	408.59	404.97	415.04	42.4	40.9	40.7	42.7	9.99	9.99	9.95	9.72
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	538.94	525.60	513.11	512.46	44.8	43.8	43.3	43.8	12.03	12.00	11.85	11.70
INDUSTRIAL INORGANICS	559.52	541.12	517.72	523.41	45.9	44.5	43.0	43.8	12.19	12.16	12.04	11.95
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYNTHET.	602.27	600.88	614.29	581.58	46.4	46.4	47.0	44.6	12.98	12.95	13.07	13.04
DRUGS	536.35	545.28	535.10	550.47	42.1	42.6	42.2	44.9	12.74	12.80	12.68	12.26
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOILET GDS	567.76	521.54	485.94	526.92	50.2	46.4	43.7	46.1	11.31	11.24	11.12	11.43
PAINTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	515.37	516.82	493.50	479.26	44.2	44.4	43.1	42.3	11.66	11.64	11.45	11.33
OTHER CHEMICAL & ALLIED PROD	492.60	462.26	450.50	439.10	44.1	42.1	42.5	41.7	11.17	10.98	10.60	10.53
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	598.75	583.28	559.99	538.28	43.2	42.7	42.2	40.2	13.86	13.66	13.27	13.39
PETROLEUM REFINING	640.90	636.01	592.64	576.29	43.1	42.8	40.9	40.3	14.87	14.86	14.49	14.30
OTHER PETROLEUM & COAL PRODS	423.58	416.93	468.74	372.78	43.4	42.5	46.0	39.7	9.76	9.81	10.19	9.39
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	387.86	383.92	376.74	375.28	43.0	42.8	42.0	42.5	9.02	8.97	8.97	8.83
TIRES AND INNER TUBES	373.22	384.99	387.19	361.84	43.6	43.6	44.2	45.4	8.56	8.83	8.76	7.97
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS	464.98	483.96	472.50	458.93	44.2	45.7	45.0	44.6	10.52	10.59	10.50	10.29
OTHER RUBBER & PLASTICS PROD	380.52	374.00	366.50	368.43	42.9	42.5	41.6	42.3	8.87	8.80	8.81	8.71

December 1987 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 6
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY LINE: FOURTH QUARTER 1987

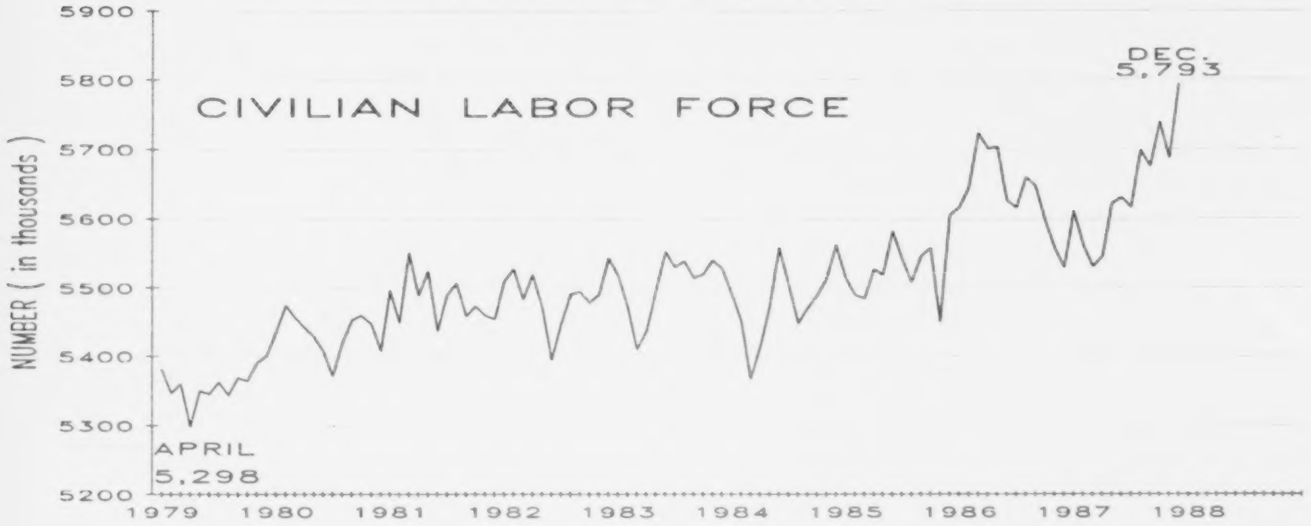
(Current month data are preliminary and subject to revision)

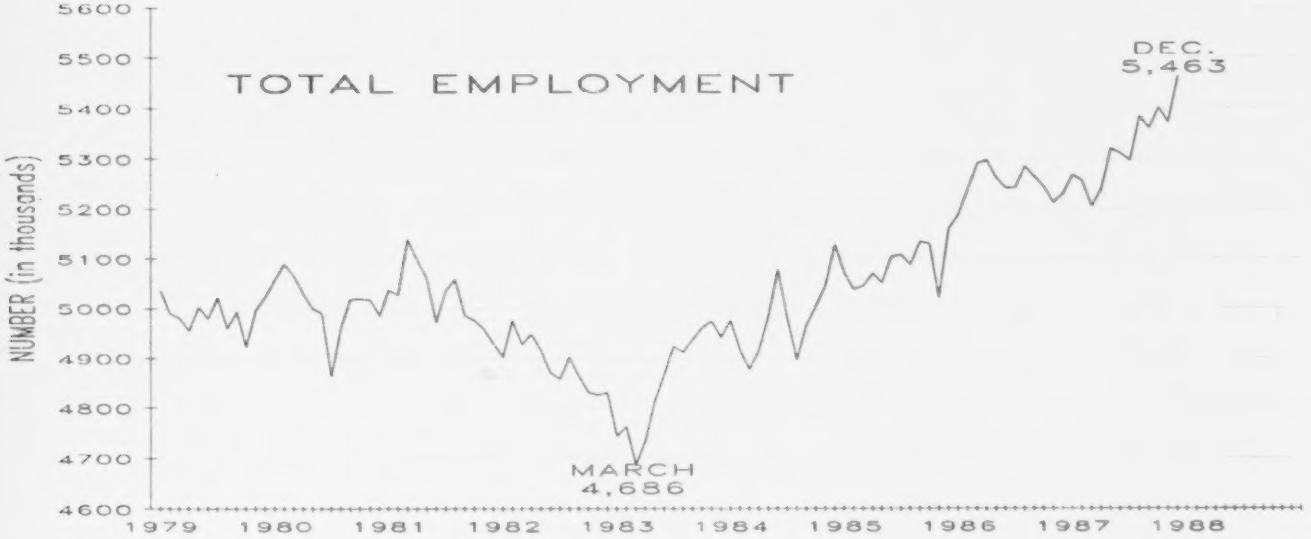
INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986	DEC 1987 P\	NOV 1987	OCT 1987	DEC 1986
LEATHER PRODUCTS	228.82	229.58	225.29	220.57	38.2	38.2	37.8	36.7	5.99	6.01	5.96	6.01
FOOTWEAR, EXC. RUBBER	206.65	206.45	197.64	195.61	37.1	37.4	36.6	35.5	5.57	5.52	5.40	5.51
OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS	308.90	313.47	320.95	311.30	42.2	41.3	41.9	40.8	7.32	7.59	7.66	7.63
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES												
MINING												
ANTHRACITE COAL	432.98	446.77	444.83	427.52	36.6	37.2	37.1	37.7	11.83	12.01	11.99	11.34
BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE	654.06	657.72	645.54	619.64	41.9	42.0	42.0	40.9	15.61	15.66	15.37	15.15
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	454.39	463.99	493.57	435.02	44.9	45.4	48.2	45.6	10.12	10.22	10.24	9.54
PUBLIC UTILITIES												
COMMUNICATIONS	521.75	531.19	535.31	562.79	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.2	13.31	13.38	13.45	13.66
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	656.84	691.31	672.31	632.16	43.1	44.4	43.6	42.8	15.24	15.57	15.42	14.77
ELECTRIC SERVICES	636.66	684.41	654.48	613.32	42.7	44.5	43.2	42.8	14.91	15.38	15.15	14.33
GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	547.16	562.46	554.69	519.02	41.8	42.1	41.8	40.9	13.09	13.36	13.27	12.69
RETAIL TRADE												
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	187.77	186.41	186.91	185.11	29.9	28.9	28.8	30.8	6.28	6.45	6.49	6.01

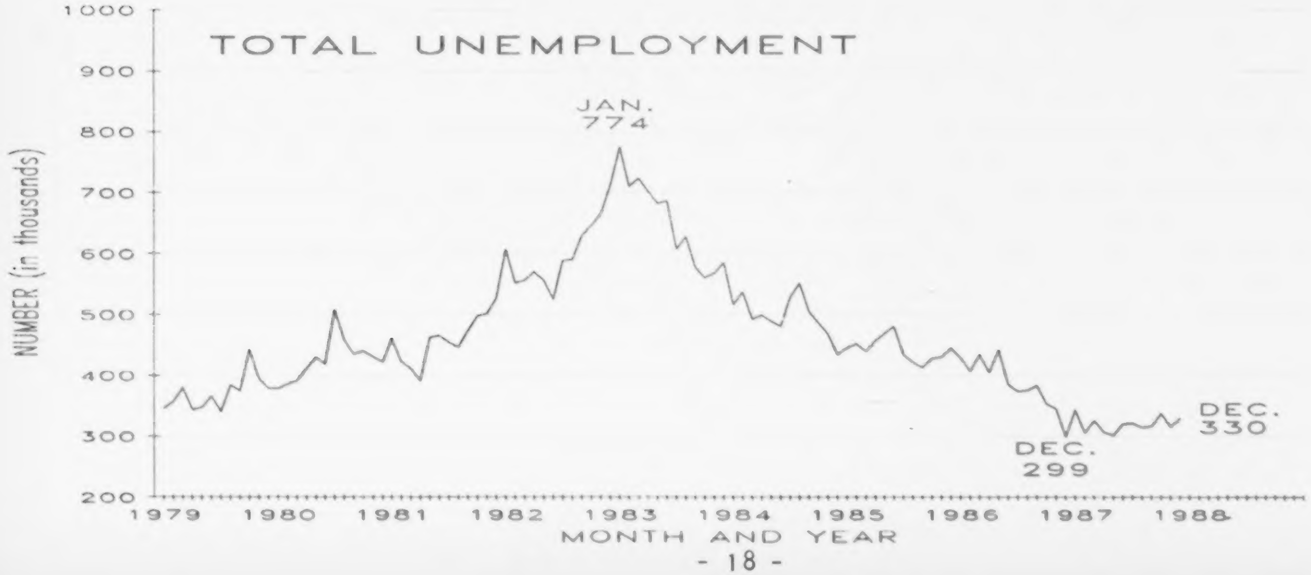
December 1987 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED







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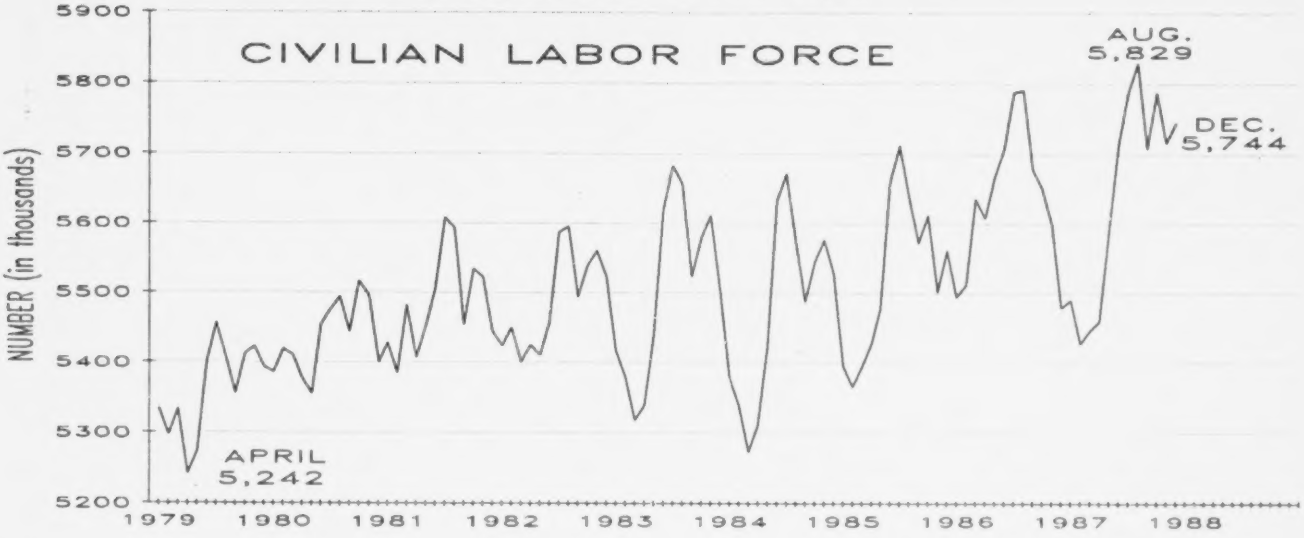

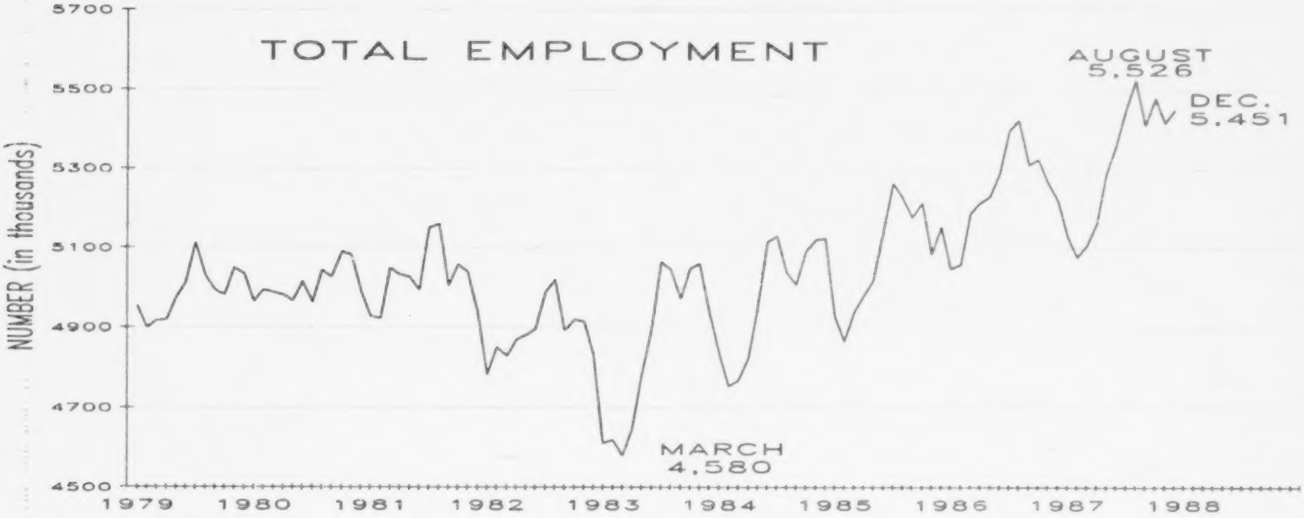

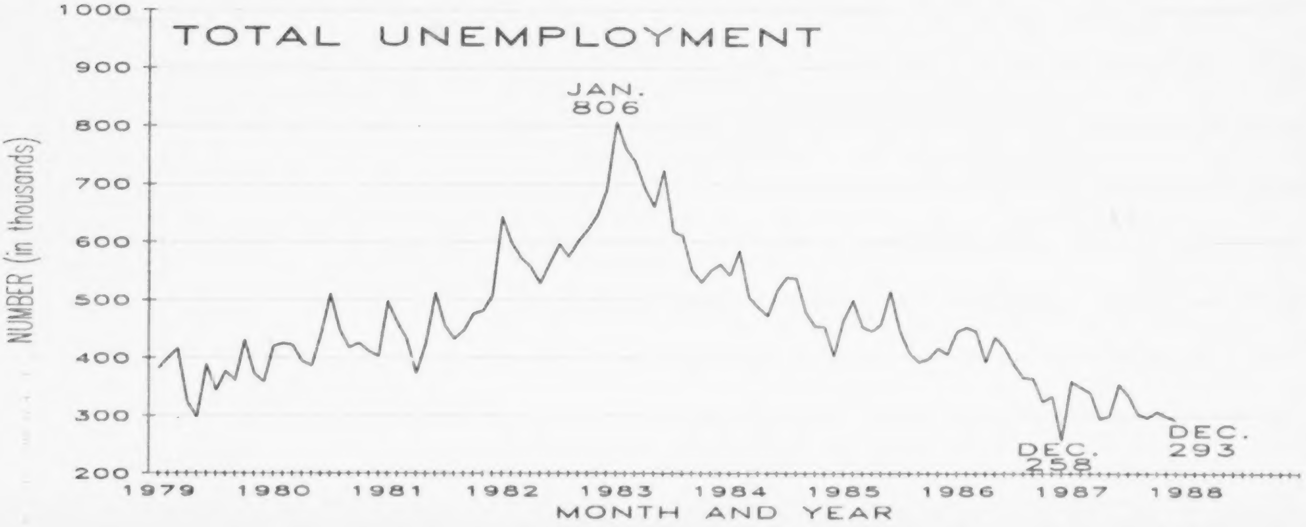

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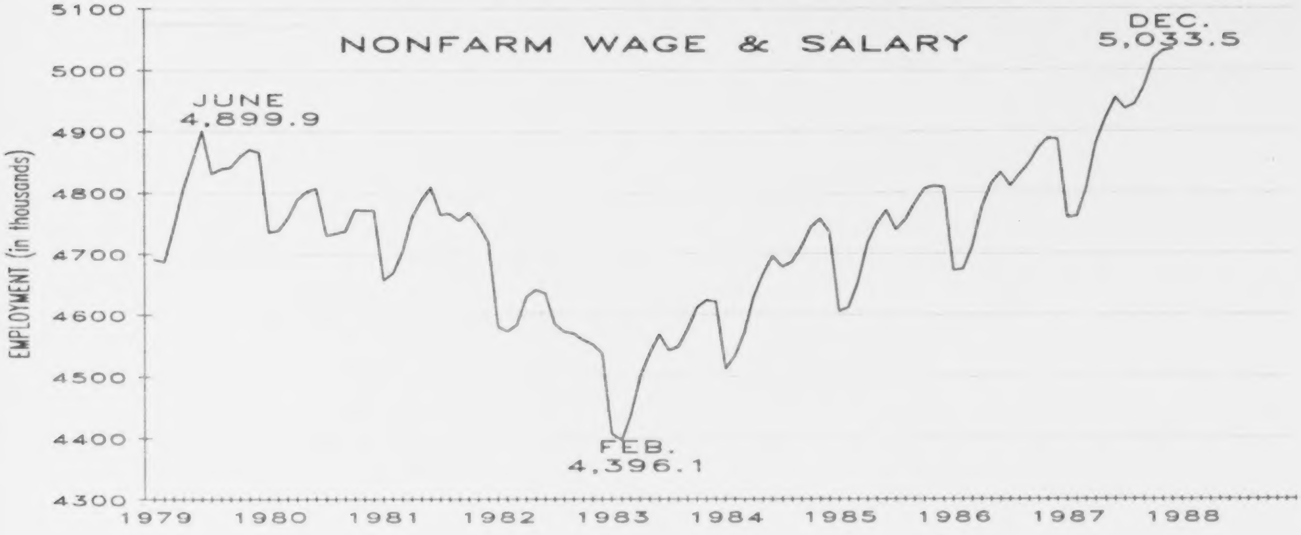

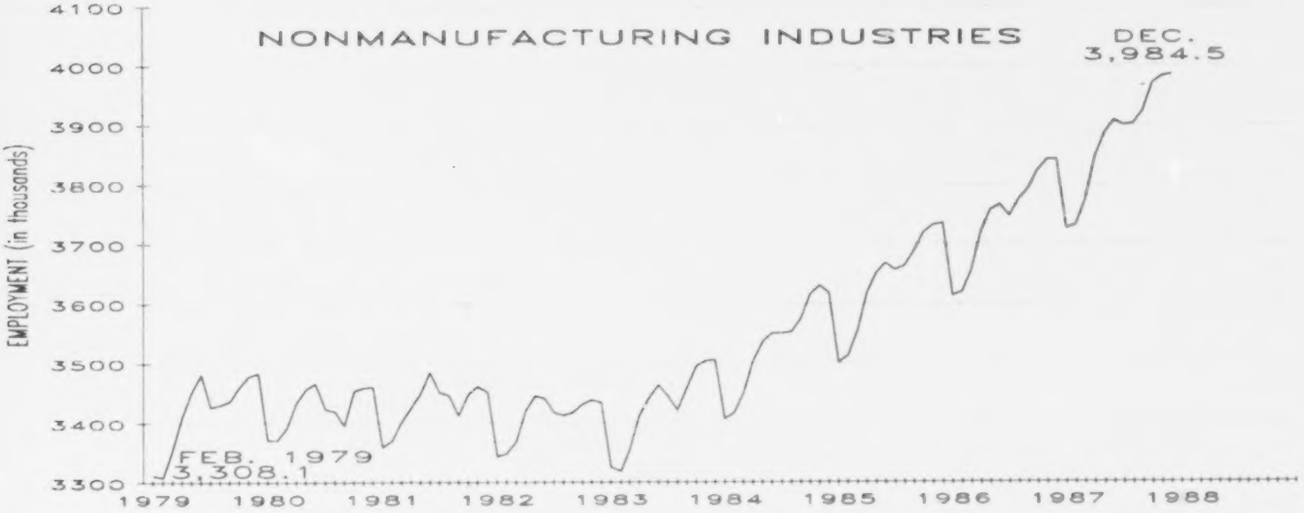

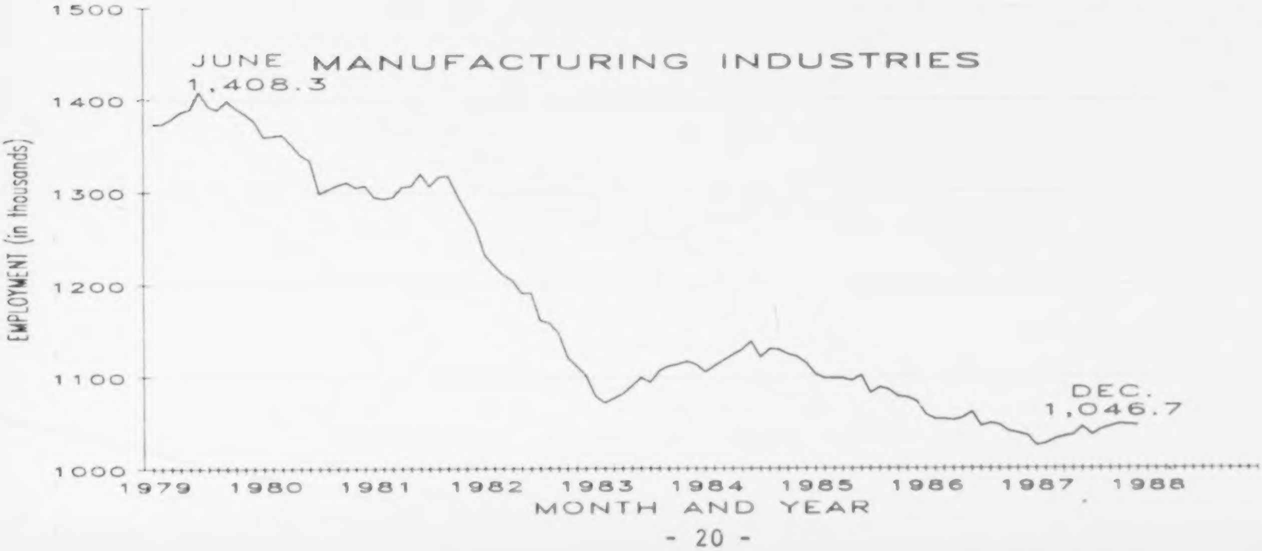

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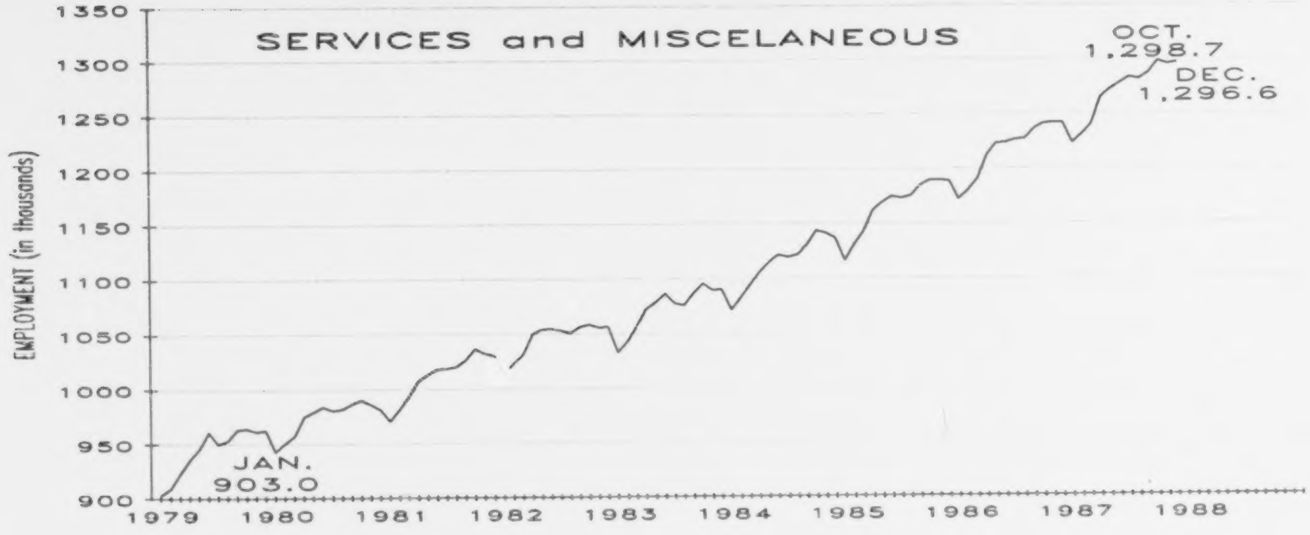

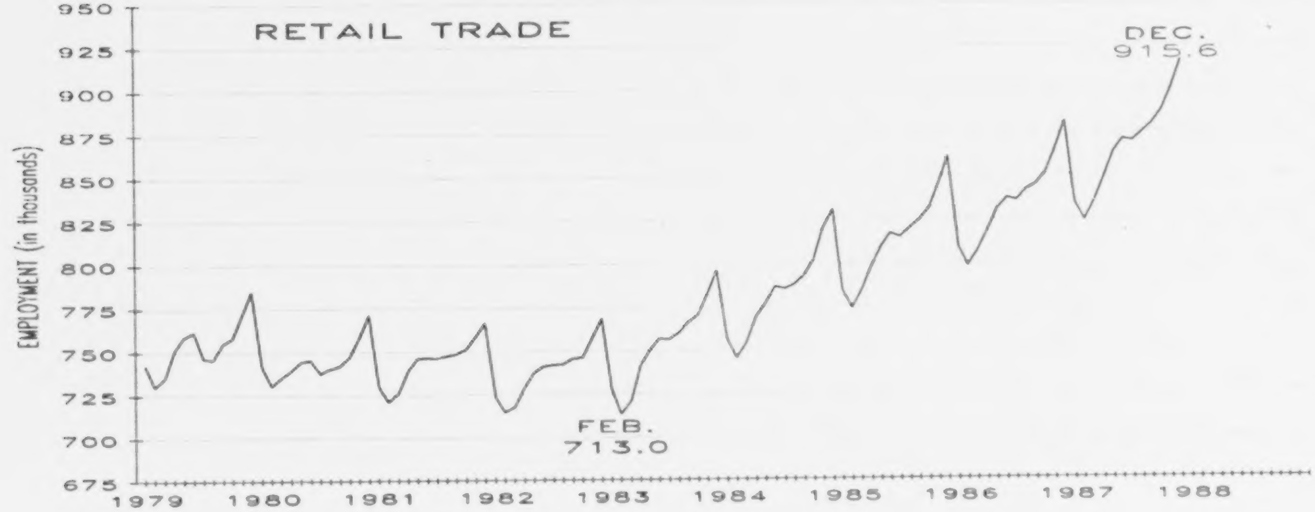

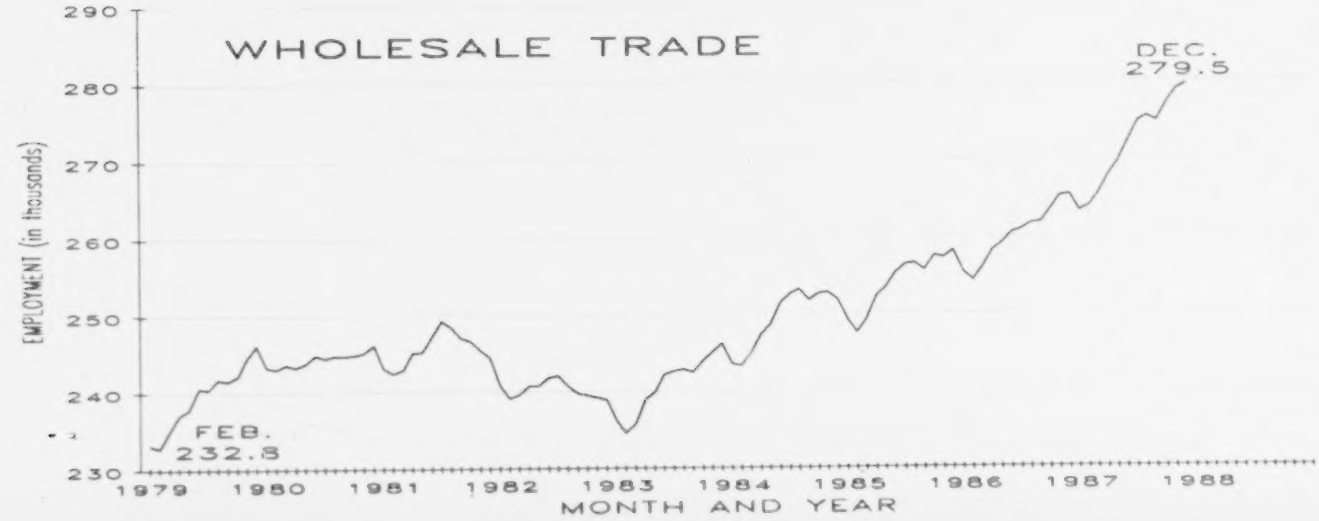

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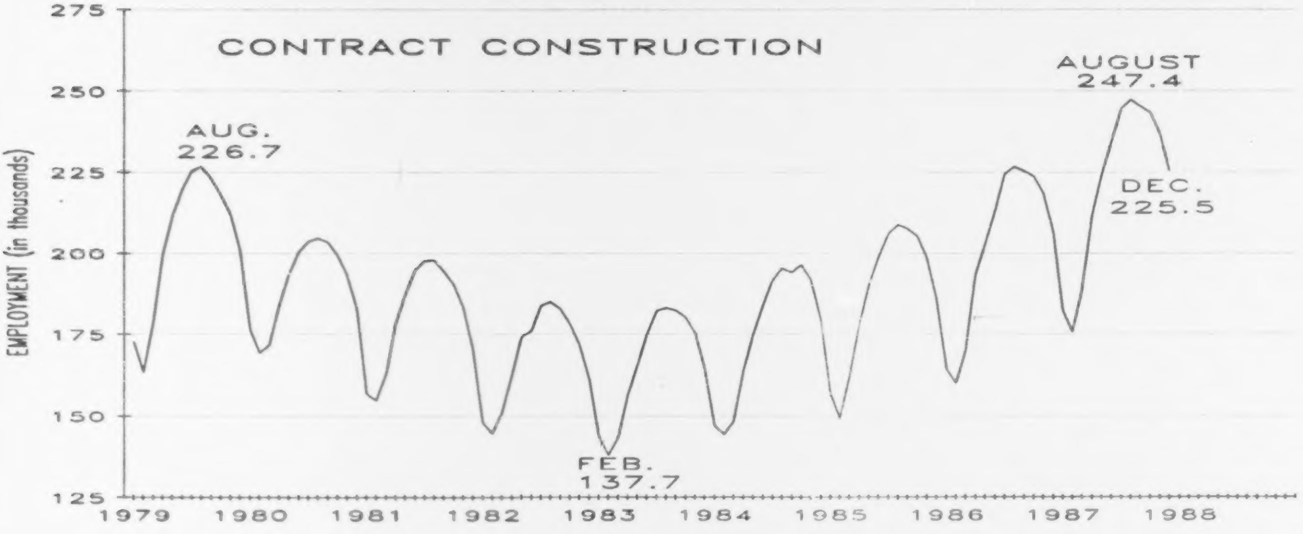

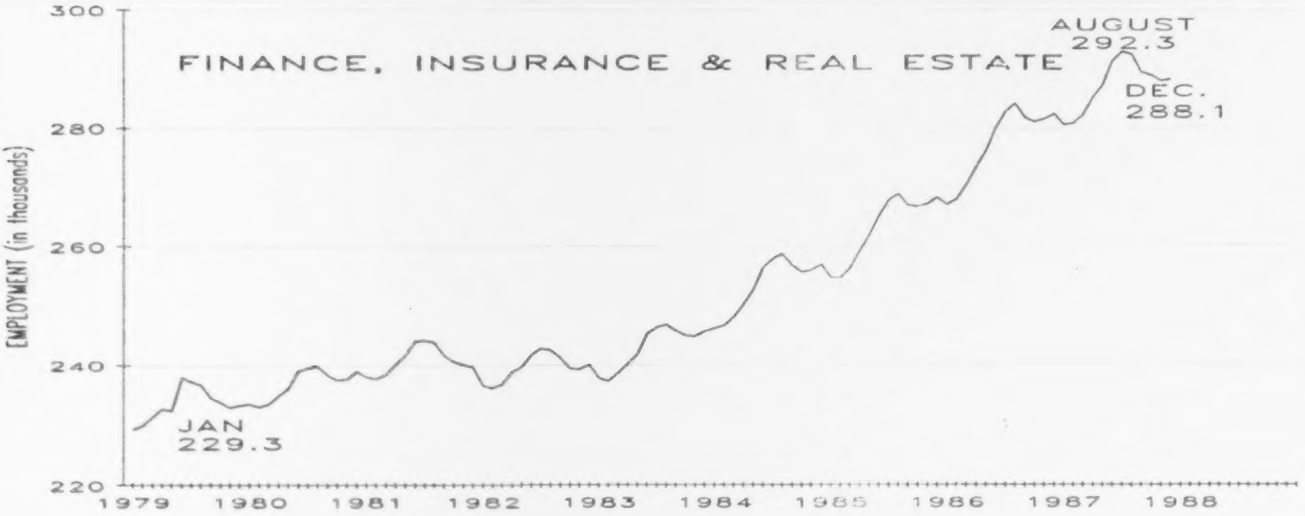

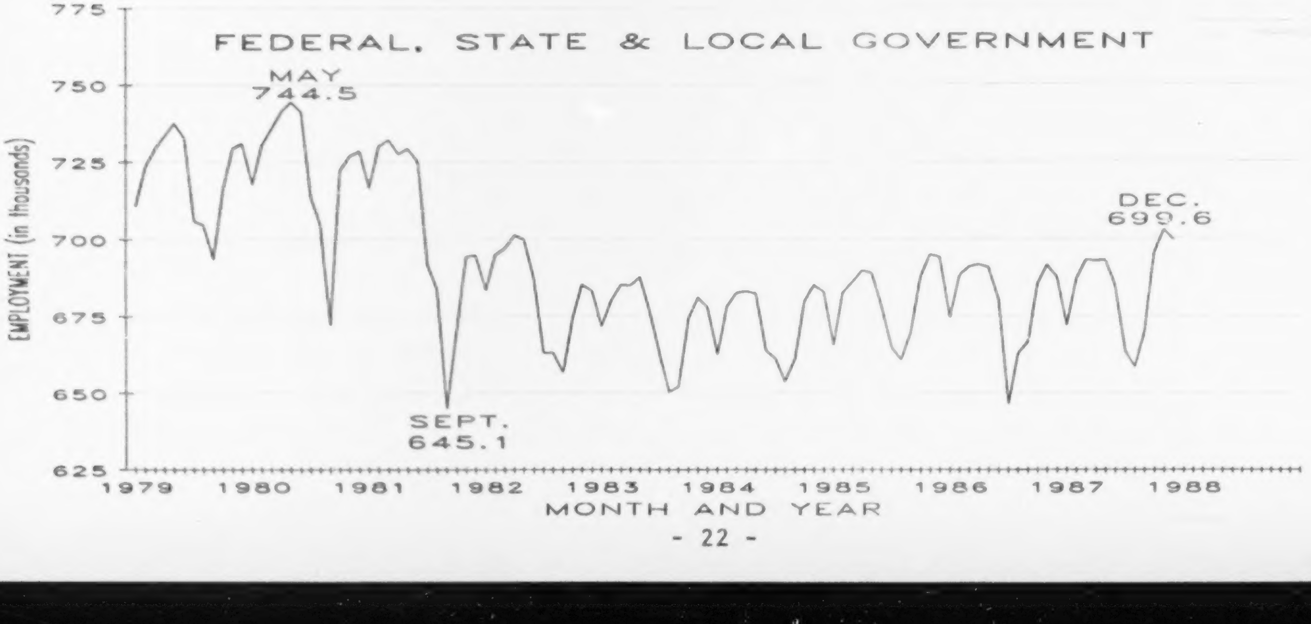

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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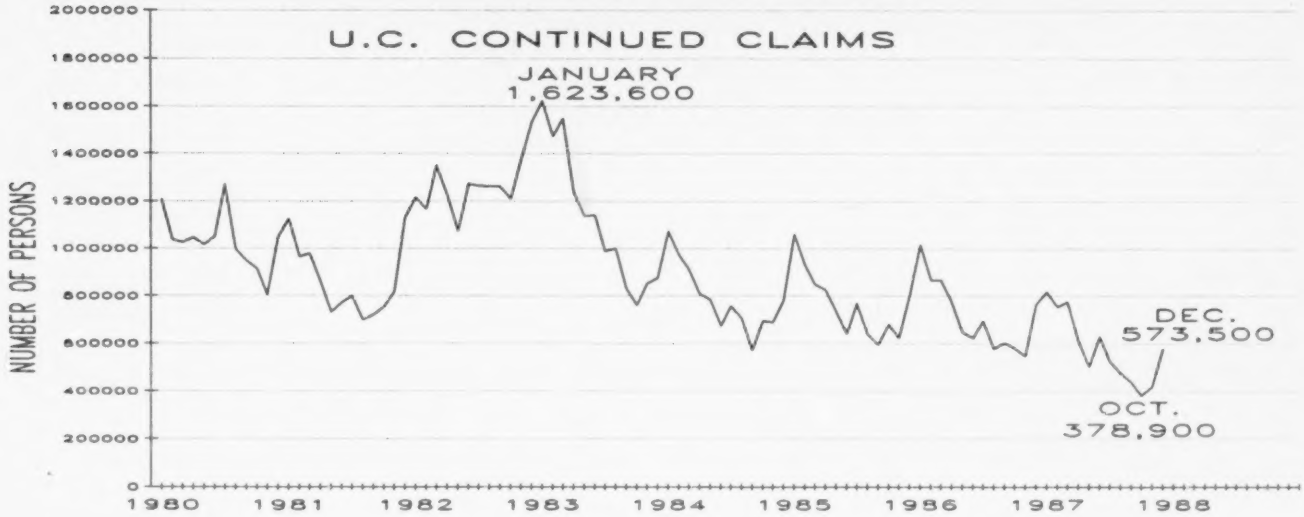

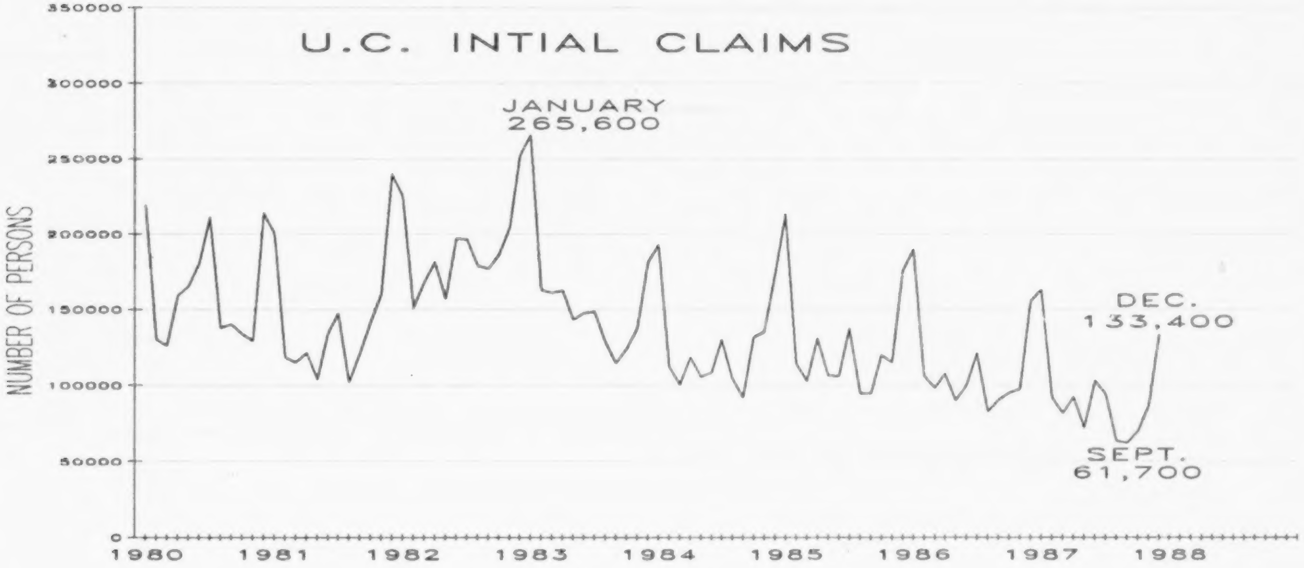

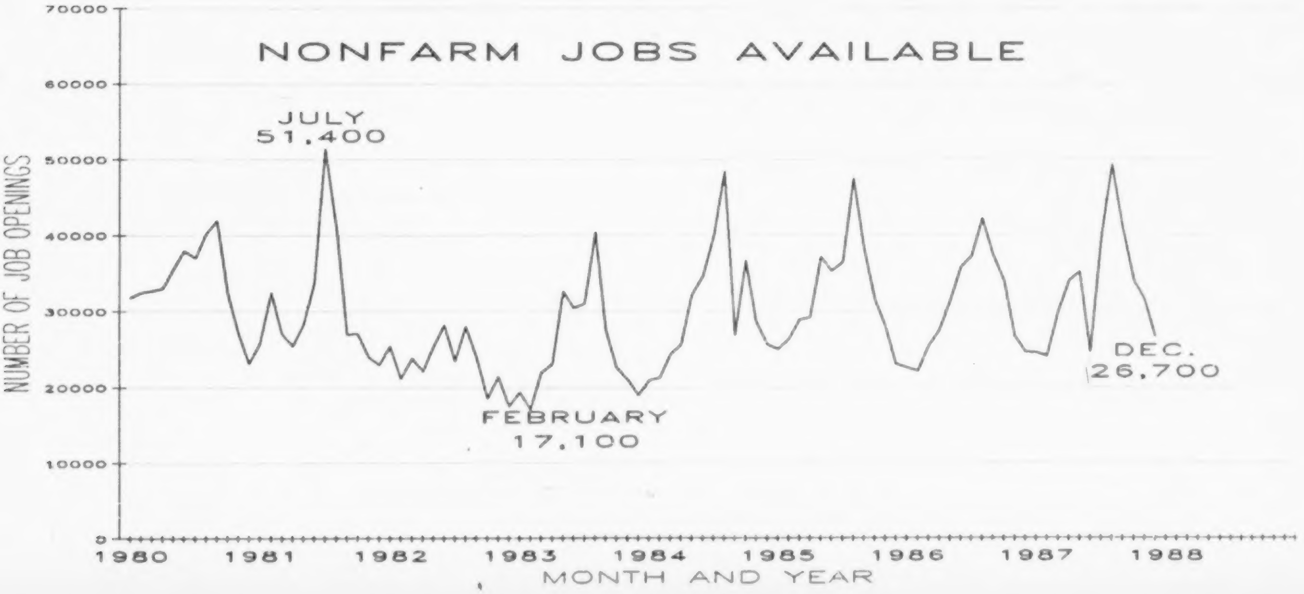

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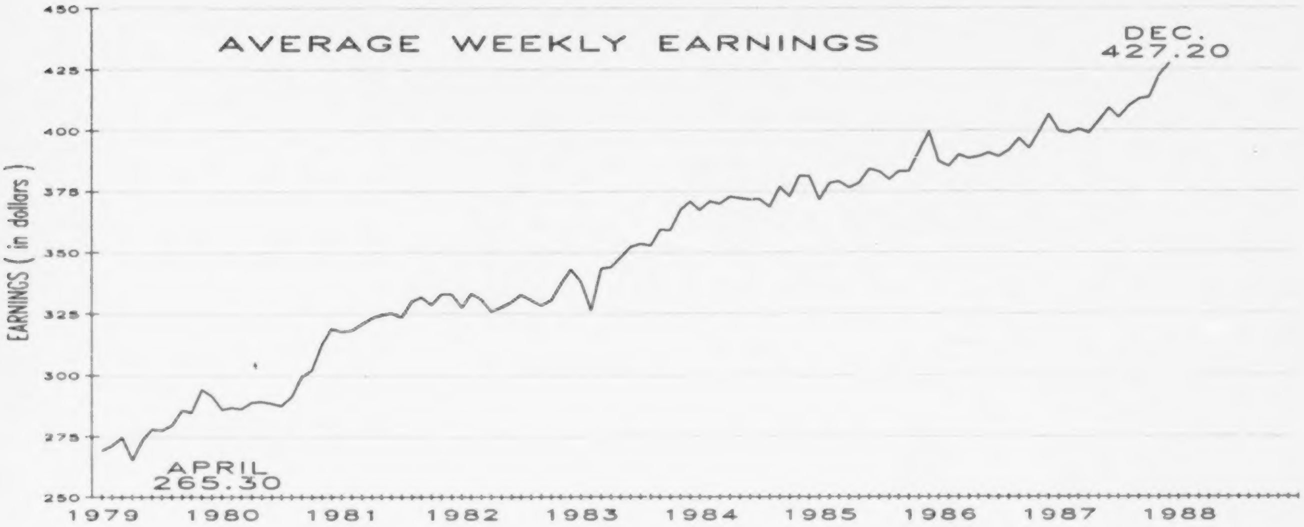
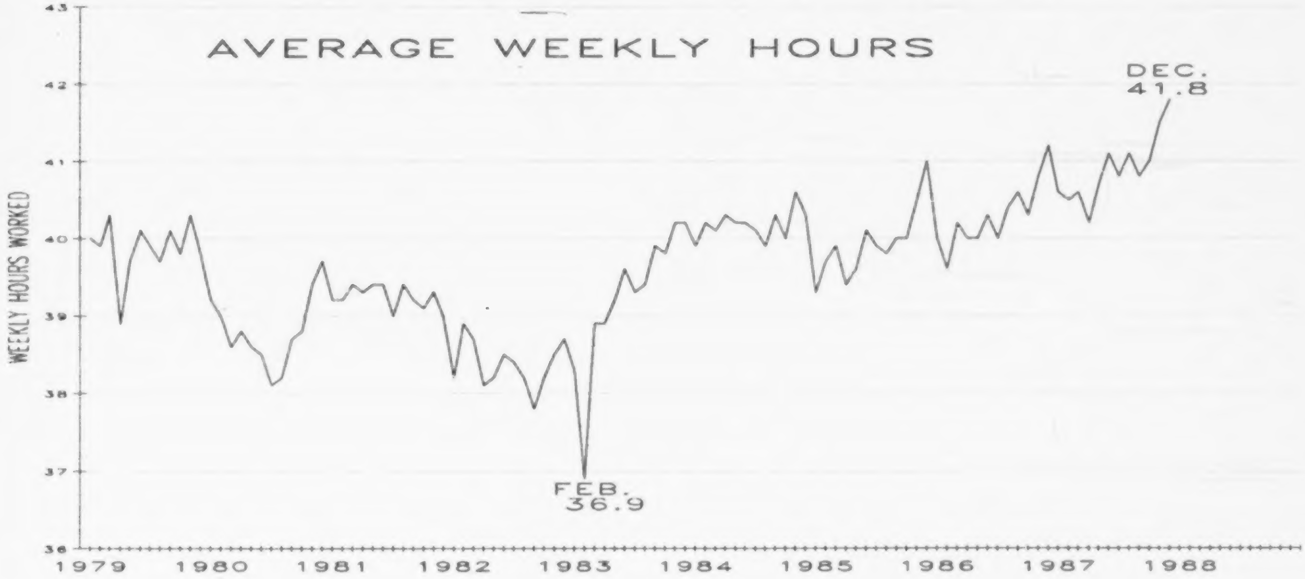
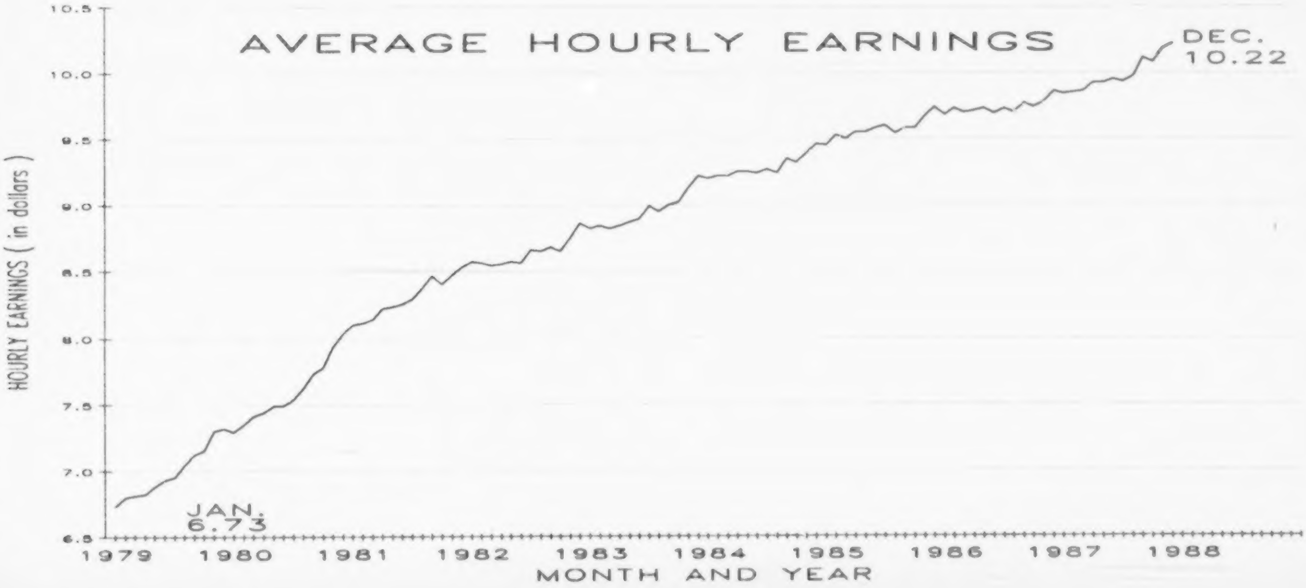
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED







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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets 3
Nonagricultural Jobs 4-5
Hours and Earnings..................6
Unemployment Compensation 7

Highlights

- **Labor Force data contained in this release have undergone annual revision and are not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1988.**
- **Resident unemployment in Pennsylvania declined by 30,000 to 300,000 in February.**
- **At 5.2 percent (seasonally adjusted) in February, the Commonwealth's jobless rate has remained below that of the nation for twenty-one consecutive months.**
- **Employment up over-the-year by 233,000. Jobs, at 4,903,300, are at highest January level ever.**
- **Highest joblessness among Pennsylvania's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas...Beaver County at 9.7 percent in January. Lowest...Lancaster at 3.7 percent.**
- **January manufacturing earnings at $426.78 ... weekly hours at 40.9 ... hourly rate of $10.16.**

FEBRUARY 1988 DATA ISSUED: MARCH 1988

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Labor and Industry **Office of Employment Security**

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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ANNOUNCING

• ...NEW PUBLICATION

As you probably have noticed, our publication is taking on a new look this month. Actually, our entire report has been revised and, we hope, improved. Sporting a new title, Pennsylvania's Labor Force...A Monthly Statistical Analysis (formerly called Pennsylvania Employment and Earnings), our streamlined booklet is designed to offer pertinent and timely labor market information in a pleasing format while eliminating unnecessary discussion. We hope you'll find the publication informative and even somewhat entertaining. Look for it each month.

• ...REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January's Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revises previously reported labor force data for the eleven largest states including Pennsylvania. The revisions are based upon updated population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and new seasonal adjustment factors recomputed by BLS with the addition of the most recent year's labor force data. These revisions affect monthly resident labor force estimates back to 1986.

Other important data items reported monthly in our releases, estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, also undergo annual revisions during this time of year. These estimates are obtained from a monthly survey of business establishments conducted by the state Office of Employment Security for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Beginning with this release, the data have been revised to first quarter 1987 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1988.

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN STATEWIDE, RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT AT NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

Pennsylvania's economy, as reflected in labor market statistics, moved briskly forward in February. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the volume and rate of unemployment declined significantly while employment remained stable at a near record level.

Specifically, Current Population Survey (CPS) labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, reveal a seasonally adjusted total of 300,000 Pennsylvania residents out of work, 30,000 less than January's total. With the exception of December 1986 when 288,000 were unemployed, it was the lowest number of jobless since October 1974.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)

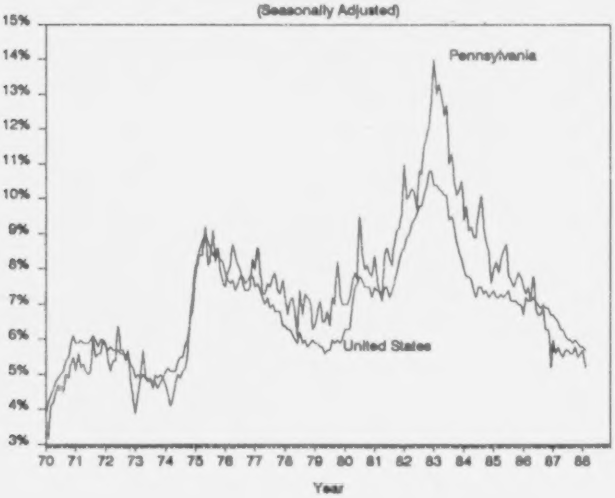

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,786	5,827	5,584	-41.0	222.0
Employment	5,486	5,497	5,253	-11.0	233.0
Unemployment	300	330	311	-30.0	-11.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.2	5.7	5.6	-0.5	-0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,653	5,728	5,431	-75.0	222.0
Employment	5,319	5,372	5,082	-53.0	237.0
Unemployment	334	356	349	-22.0	-15.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.9	6.2	6.4	-0.3	-0.5

Strongly influenced by this month's jobless downturn, the adjusted rate of unemployment moved to 5.2 percent, an over-the-month decline of 0.5 percentage point. Pennsylvania has now registered thirteen consecutive months with unemployment, seasonally adjusted, below six percent and twenty-one straight months in which the Commonwealth's rate has remained below the nation.

Throughout much of 1987, Pennsylvania's volume of employment moved steadily ahead, setting several records along the way. During January 1988, employment continued to soar upward reaching yet another high point of 5,497,000 after adjustment for seasonal influences. This month, despite a slight decline to 5,486,000, employment throughout the Commonwealth held the second highest level on record and is currently 233,000 above the figure attained during February 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Unemployment by county for the month of January 1988 yields some striking comparisons. Southeastern Pennsylvania counties of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware, with unemployment rates below 4.0 percent, contrasted vividly with Fayette and Greene Counties in the southwestern corner of the Commonwealth whose jobless rates in January were an identical 12.6 percent. Volumewise, the most populous counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, with populations well over one million, understandably reflected the most joblessness, as each displayed unemployment in the 40,000 range and sported identical rates of 6.0 percent. Twenty-one counties had unemployment rates lower than Pennsylvania's 6.2 percent (unadjusted) for January, while forty-six counties were higher than the state rate.

JANUARY RATE

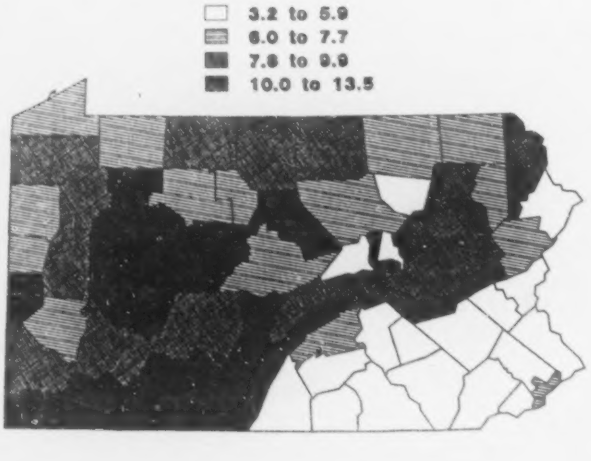

TABLE 2
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(not seasonally adjusted)

* * * * * * *

JANUARY - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.3	6,100
Cumberland	2	3.4	3,600
Montgomery	3	3.6	14,000
Delaware	4	3.7	11,100
Bucks	5	4.0	11,600
Lancaster	6	4.4	9,300
Franklin	7	4.9	2,600
Berks	8	5.1	8,900
Pike	8	5.1	500
Union	8	5.1	800
Lebanon	11	5.3	3,300
Adams	11	5.3	2,000
Dauphin	11	5.3	6,900
York	14	5.4	9,600
Northampton	15	5.5	6,100
Lehigh	15	5.5	8,000
Sullivan	17	5.6	200
Montour	18	5.8	500
Centre	19	6.0	3,600
Philadelphia	19	6.0	44,600
Allegheny	19	6.0	38,300
Monroe	22	6.3	2,700
Cameron	22	6.3	200
Mercer	24	6.4	3,100
Lackawanna	25	6.6	7,100
Elk	26	7.0	1,100
Lawrence	27	7.1	3,100
Perry	27	7.1	1,400
Warren	29	7.2	1,500
Lycoming	29	7.2	4,400
Susquehanna	31	7.3	1,300
Erie	32	7.5	9,600
Bradford	33	7.6	2,300
McKean	34	7.8	1,600
Butler	34	7.8	5,400
Mifflin	34	7.8	1,600
Potter	34	7.8	600
Tioga	38	7.9	1,400
Wayne	39	8.0	1,500
Luzerne	40	8.1	12,900
Venango	40	8.1	2,100
Snyder	40	8.1	1,500
Schuylkill	43	8.2	5,900
Wyoming	44	8.4	1,100
Crawford	45	8.5	3,200
Columbia	46	8.6	2,700
Blair	46	8.6	5,100
Northumberland	48	8.9	4,200
Cambria	49	9.0	5,700
Washington	49	9.0	8,200
Westmoreland	51	9.8	16,800
Carbon	52	9.9	2,500
Jefferson	53	10.1	2,100
Fulton	54	10.4	600
Beaver	54	10.4	6,500
Bedford	56	10.6	2,200
Clearfield	57	11.0	3,900
Somerset	58	11.2	3,600
Armstrong	58	11.2	3,200
Indiana	60	11.3	4,000
Clinton	61	11.5	1,800
Huntingdon	62	11.8	2,100
Clarion	63	12.1	2,000
Juniata	63	12.1	1,200
Fayette	65	12.6	7,500
Greene	65	12.6	1,700
Forest	67	13.2	300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 3

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

	JANUARY 1988		DECEMBER 1987		JANUARY 1987	
	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE
UNITED STATES	7,046.	5.8	6,978.	5.8	7,964.	6.7
PENNSYLVANIA	330.	5.7	323.	5.6	334.	6.0
LABOR MARKET AREA	P/					
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.6	5.4	17.6	5.4	17.2	5.5
ALTOONA MSA	4.4	7.2	4.4	7.2	4.2	7.3
BEAVER COUNTY MSA	6.1	9.7	6.1	9.7	6.5	10.2
ERIE MSA	8.9	6.8	8.9	6.8	9.7	7.7
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	12.6	3.9	12.6	3.9	12.2	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.5
LANCASTER MSA	8.1	3.7	8.1	3.7	6.6	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	110.3	4.5	110.3	4.5	107.3	46
PITTSBURGH PMSA	64.8	6.7	64.8	6.7	67.0	7.1
READING MSA	8.5	4.8	8.5	4.8	9.0	5.4
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.9	6.7	23.9	6.7	25.5	7.4
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.3	2.6	5.3	3.8	7.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.4	5.5	3.4	5.5	3.2	5.5
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.8	6.1	3.8	6.1	3.3	6.0
YORK MSA	9.5	4.4	9.5	4.4	8.7	4.3

P/= Labor Market Area data are preliminary.

COMMONWEALTH JOBLESSNESS VARIES WIDELY BY AREA

Most recent (January) unemployment figures available for Pennsylvania's fifteen Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are depicted above and reveal a wide range of joblessness from east to west. Areas in southeastern Pennsylvania continue to reap the benefits of a diverse labor market with resultant unemployment rates below the state average. As an example, Lancaster's 3.7 percent rate is lowest among all MSAs throughout the Commonwealth while the Philadelphia PMSA and the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, with rates of 4.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively, further attest to this region's strength.

Labor Markets in western and westcentral Pennsylvania, plagued by massive steel and mining layoffs, have begun a necessary and, at times, quite painful, restructuring toward a more recession-proof economy. In the Beaver County PMSA, once a stronghold of the state's steel economy, joblessness now stands at 9.7 percent of their labor force, highest in the state. Further east, the Johnstown and Altoona MSAs, at 8.2 and 7.2 percent unemployment, respectively, have weathered much of the problems of job displacement; but, obstacles remain to be overcome. The process will be slow, but well worthwhile in the final analysis.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 4

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	FEB 1988 AP/	JAN 1988 P/	DEC 1987	JAN 1987	NET CHANGE-TO JAN 1988 FROM DEC 1987	JAN 1986
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	4,911.7	4,903.3	5,018.2	4,768.9	-114.9	134.4
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,045.6	1,047.4	1,051.7	1,024.4	-4.3	23.0
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	595.5	597.4	599.5	577.9	-2.1	19.5
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		29.8	30.6	27.2	-0.8	2.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		22.3	22.2	21.2	0.1	1.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.5	47.9	45.4	-1.4	1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.3	90.3	81.5	0.0	8.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.8	93.3	90.4	-0.5	2.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		106.4	106.0	101.4	0.4	5.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.6	92.6	95.4	0.0	-2.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.9	62.0	60.6	-0.1	1.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.3	34.2	34.7	0.1	-0.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.5	20.4	20.1	0.1	0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.1	450.0	452.2	446.5	-2.2	3.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.4	92.9	90.3	-1.5	1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.9	31.2	29.7	-0.3	1.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.5	82.4	89.1	0.1	-6.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.8	40.7	40.7	0.1	0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.8	82.0	79.4	-0.2	2.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.0	60.2	57.7	-0.2	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		9.9	10.1	10.1	-0.2	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.2	41.1	38.8	0.1	2.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	9.4	-0.1	0.8
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,863.4	3,854.1	3,964.8	3,736.0	-110.7	118.1
MINING	28.7	29.6	30.4	31.2	-0.8	-1.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	197.6	200.8	223.4	191.3	-22.6	9.5
TRANSPORTATION	139.6	139.8	144.5	137.3	-4.7	2.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.5	104.7	105.2	103.1	-0.5	1.6
COMMUNICATIONS		49.6	49.8	49.1	-0.2	0.5
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.1	55.4	54	-0.3	1.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	266.8	264.9	265.4	258.2	-0.5	6.7
RETAIL TRADE	848.3	859.8	903.4	832.1	-43.6	27.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.5	143.0	125.6	-13.5	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE		291.4	292.0	285.6	-0.6	5.8
BANKING		87.8	87.9	88.9	-0.1	-1.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.9	86.6	83.2	0.3	3.7
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,291.8	1,279.1	1,299.6	1,225.4	-20.5	53.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		223.5	225.2	206.5	-1.7	17.0
HEALTH SERVICES		424.2	423.1	409.1	1.1	15.1
--HOSPITALS		233.8	233.6	226.8	0.2	7.0
LEGAL SERVICES		37.2	37.3	34.6	-0.1	2.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		146.5	156.7	143.6	-10.2	2.9
SOCIAL SERVICES		82.9	83.7	81.0	-0.8	1.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		62.3	62.0	57.1	0.3	5.2
GOVERNMENT	694.9	684.0	700.9	671.8	-16.9	12.2
FEDERAL	142.0	142.7	144.7	137.6	-2.0	5.1
STATE		145.7	151.4	143.6	-5.7	2.1
LOCAL		395.6	404.8	390.6	-9.2	5.0
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.7	1.8	1.7	8.5	0.1	-6.7

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JOBS DECLINE SEASONALLY IN JANUARY

Statistical information regarding Pennsylvania's nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by industry takes on a new appearance this month with the addition of advanced preliminary February data for major industry lines. The addition of this information in the establishment employment table preceding this narrative fulfills our goal of immediate release of the most current available labor market information.

During January, business establishments supplied a total of 4,903,300 jobs throughout Pennsylvania, an increase of 134,400 from the year-ago total. Despite a seasonal downturn of 114,900 from December's record employment, the January figure represents the greatest job total to date for this particular month (January). Payroll cutbacks in retail trade, following the end of the holiday buying period, as well as weather-related construction curtailment, led the over-the-month jobs decline. It is important to note, however, that the December-January job loss is a yearly seasonal occurrence and, in fact, is usually much more pronounced. (Typically, approximately 10,000 more jobs are lost throughout the Commonwealth during this period.)

Jobs within manufacturing totaled 1,047,400 in January, a loss of 4,300 since December but 23,000 above the figure attained during January 1987. Monthly declines were evenly split among durables and nondurables. It is heartening to see yearly pluses in the net jobs gained column for manufacturing, as this is a necessary occurrence for the Commonwealth to continue economic growth.

As previously mentioned, nonmanufacturing industries are especially vulnerable to seasonal job patterns in January. Total jobs among the Commonwealth's nonmanufacturing industries amounted to 3,854,100 in January, down by 110,700 since December. Normally, the December-January job decline is on the order of 114,000 jobs. Key industries playing a major role in this month's job downturn were construction and trade, as previously mentioned. Another sector experiencing significant movement was services, especially educational services, down 10,600 since December. This employment, in all likelihood, will rebound in February as learning institutions move into the final half of the school year.

Over-the-year job comparisons continue to verify that the strength in Pennsylvania's economy emanates from the nonmanufacturing sector. Adding a total of 118,100 jobs since January 1987, this division has experienced strong yearly job growth in nearly all lines. Among these: services (+53,700); retail trade (+27,700); government (+12,200); and contract construction (+9,500).

Early preliminary returns from the Commonwealth's survey of business establishments reveal a February job total of 4,911,700, a gain of approximately 8,400 since January. Manufacturing jobs continued in decline, losing 1,900, all in the durable goods sector. Nonmanufacturing picked up the pace in February, adding an estimated 9,300 jobs to total 3,863,400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. 1988 P\	DEC. 1987	JAN. 1987	JAN. 1988 P\	DEC. 1987	JAN. 1987	JAN. 1988 P\	DEC. 1987	JAN. 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	415.54	426.78	399.91	40.9	41.8	40.6	10.16	10.21	9.85
DURABLE GOODS	454.20	467.38	439.52	41.9	42.8	41.7	10.84	10.92	10.54
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	346.23	349.16	349.42	40.4	40.6	42.2	8.57	8.60	8.28
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	346.23	362.61	348.25	39.3	41.3	40.4	8.81	8.78	8.62
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	446.27	450.40	429.00	42.3	43.1	42.1	10.55	10.45	10.19
PRIMARY METALS	533.83	562.86	522.46	42.1	43.7	42.1	12.68	12.88	12.41
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	448.59	460.94	437.81	42.2	43.2	42.3	10.63	10.67	10.35
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	475.87	491.27	446.96	43.3	44.1	41.5	10.99	11.14	10.77
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	422.77	428.16	405.08	41.9	42.1	41.0	10.09	10.17	9.88
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	521.52	525.26	487.08	42.4	42.6	41.0	12.30	12.33	11.88
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	424.35	424.13	411.88	41.4	41.5	40.7	10.25	10.22	10.12
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	354.31	402.87	415.07	37.1	40.9	43.6	9.55	9.85	9.52
NONDURABLE GOODS	364.19	374.22	350.84	39.5	40.5	39.2	9.22	9.24	8.95
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	402.57	417.74	382.14	40.5	41.9	39.6	9.94	9.97	9.65
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	240.56	256.01	255.84	39.5	41.9	41.0	6.09	6.11	6.24
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	276.14	279.82	272.53	38.3	39.3	39.1	7.21	7.12	6.97
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	217.70	218.68	206.36	35.0	35.5	34.8	6.22	6.16	5.93
PAPER PRODUCTS	468.90	482.13	465.70	43.7	44.6	44.1	10.73	10.81	10.56
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	429.84	444.31	425.30	39.8	40.8	39.6	10.80	10.89	10.74
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	521.08	539.39	496.72	43.1	44.8	42.6	12.09	12.04	11.66
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	594.02	603.94	588.56	42.4	43.2	42.1	14.01	13.98	13.98
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	378.06	387.43	369.56	42.1	43.0	41.9	8.98	9.01	8.82
LEATHER PRODUCTS	222.83	228.82	224.24	37.2	38.2	36.7	5.99	5.99	6.11
NONMANUFACTURING									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	429.24	432.98	376.63	36.5	36.6	33.9	11.76	11.83	11.11
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	655.51	654.06	643.97	42.9	41.9	42.2	15.28	15.61	15.26
COMMUNICATIONS	525.60	521.75	543.11	39.4	39.2	40.5	13.34	13.31	13.41
ELECTRICAL, GAS, & SANITARY	659.46	656.41	621.16	43.3	43.1	42.4	15.23	15.23	14.65
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	162.79	187.47	169.95	26.6	29.9	27.5	6.12	6.27	6.18

P\ = January 1988 data are preliminary.

Production workers throughout Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries averaged $415.54 in their weekly paychecks during January, $11.24 less than their average month-ago earnings. The decline came as the result of a 0.9 hour curtailment in the average workweek to 40.9 hours coupled with a five-cent cutback in the hourly rate to $10.16 in January. Last year at this time, production workers averaged $399.91 per week, worked a 40.6 hour workweek and were paid at the rate of $9.85 per hour.

Among industries, manufacturers of durable goods averaged $454.20 per week in January while working 41.9 hours. Nondurable goods industries took home $364.19 per week, working an average of 39.5 hours. Within durables, primary metals workers took home highest earnings at $533.83 per week for an hourly rate of $12.68 per hour. Highest earnings within nondurables came in petroleum and coal products at $594.02 per week and an hourly rate of $14.01 Lowest earnings were posted among production workers within apparel and related products ($217.70) and leather products ($222.83).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AT LOWEST LEVELS IN FIFTEEN YEARS

At 143,595 during the month of January, initial claims filed for unemployment benefits achieved the lowest level for that month since 1973. In addition, total weeks claimed, at 670,367, are lowest for any January since 1970. Last year at this time, initial claims were 162,578, while weeks claimed totaled 817,016. Economic improvement throughout the Pennsylvania labor market is responsible for other positive developments related to unemployment compensation, among those:

* Lowest final payment figure for January since 1973.

* Lowest weeks paid total for January since 1970.

* Highest weekly average check amount on record.

* Lowest federal loan balance since December 1976.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JAN 1988	DEC 1987	JAN 1987	NET CHANGE FROM DEC 87	JAN 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	143,595	133,414	162,578	10,181	-18,983
Weeks Claimed					
--Total	670,367	573,477	817,016	96,890	-146,649
--Average Weekly	159,611	124,669	185,685	34,942	-26,074
Insured Unemployed Rate	3.5%	2.7%	4.1%	NA	NA
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	68,437	36,789	77,418	31,648	-40,629
Final Payments	7,926	7,915	11,532	11	-3,606
Weeks Paid	564,425	493,739	756,257	70,686	-191,832
Net Benefit Amt	$84,803,799	$72,714,218	$111,463,519	$12,089,581	-$26,659,720
Avg Check Amt	$150.25	$147.27	$147.39	$2.98	$2.86

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - January 1988 Activity

Income	**- $27,878,464**
Disbursements	**- $84,803,971**
Cash Reserves	**$624,241,253**
Federal Loans	**$587,119,326**
Net Reserves	**$ 37,121,927**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- **Pennsylvania's March unemployment rate inched downward to 5.1 percent...a drop of 0.1 percentage point since February.**
- **Currently, unemployment stands at 293,000...off 7,000 since February.**
- **Employment among Commonwealth residents currently totals 5.4 million...fourth highest level on record.**
- **Lancaster's February (latest available) jobless rate of 3.5 percent is lowest among Pennsylvania's fifteen major areas. Beaver county's 9.4 percent rate is highest.**
- **February jobs, at a level of 4.9 million, are approximately 133,000 above the total of one year ago...services continue to dominate in job production.**
- **Manufacturing earnings at $414.12 in February...average workweek 40.8 hours...average hourly rate $10.15.**

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MARCH 1988 DATA

ISSUED: APRIL 1988

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Labor and Industry

Office of Employment Security

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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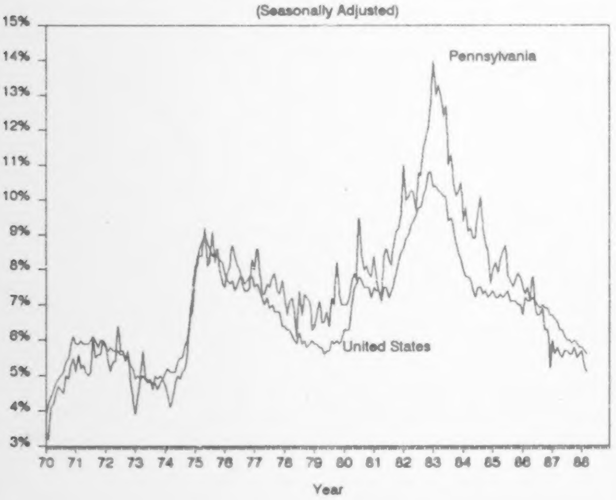
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

SPRING STATISTICS MIXED, UNEMPLOYMENT IS DOWN WHILE EMPLOYMENT IS ALSO DOWN

Early spring statistics used to monitor Pennsylvania's economic health were mixed in March with resident unemployment down for the second consecutive month and a jobless rate at its lowest level in nearly fourteen years. This, however, is tempered by a somewhat significant retrenchment in the number of employed Commonwealth residents.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All Persons in Thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,728	5,786	5,564	-58.0	164.0
Employment	5,435	5,486	5,243	-51.0	192.0
Unemployment	293	300	321	-7.0	-28.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.1	5.2	5.8	-0.1	-0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,617	5,653	5,450	-36.0	167.0
Employment	5,304	5,319	5,110	-15.0	194.0
Unemployment	314	334	340	-20.0	-26.0
Rate of Unemployment(%)	5.6	5.9	6.2	-0.3	-0.6

Labor force data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households, show March seasonally adjusted joblessness at 293,000, a drop of 7,000 since February. This most current figure represents the second time that the Commonwealth's joblessness has been below the 300,000 mark since October 1974 when 288,000 residents were out of work. During December 1986, statewide unemployment totaled an identical 288,000. The drop in joblessness, coupled with an uncharacteristic March decline in the civilian labor force, caused the adjusted rate of unemployment to fall by 0.1 percentage point to 5.1 percent. A review of historical data shows this to be the lowest rate since August 1974 when an identical 5.1 percent was achieved. Prior to this, June 1974's 5.0 percent rate was lowest.

Employment declined sharply in the seasonally adjusted statistics, off by 51,000 over the month to a level of 5,435,000. Despite the downturn, employment among Commonwealth residents remained a strong 192,000 above the total of one year ago and is now at the fourth highest level on record.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

TWENTY-TWO COUNTIES HAVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES LOWER THAN THE COMMONWEALTH

During February, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell to 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Among Pennsylvania counties, that rate was equaled by Allegheny and Bradford. Twenty-two of the Commonwealth's sixty-seven counties showed February jobless rates below the statewide average, while forty-three were above that mark. The volume of unemployment totaled above the 10,000 figure in seven counties, those of relatively larger population; while unemployment totaling below 500 was tallied in four, with Sullivan county achieving the low point of 100 (rounded) unemployed.

FEBRUARY RATE

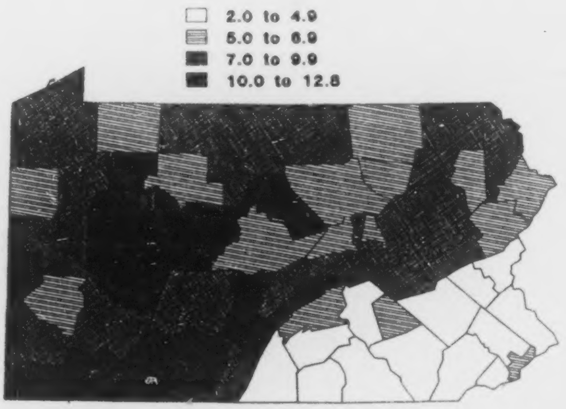


TABLE 2
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(not seasonally adjusted)

* * * * * * * *

FEBRUARY - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	5,700
Cumberland	2	3.2	3,300
Lancaster	3	3.5	7,500
Montgomery	3	3.5	13,300
Delaware	5	3.7	10,900
Bucks	6	4.0	11,500
Adams	7	4.2	1,600
Franklin	8	4.3	2,300
York	9	4.4	7,700
Berks	10	4.7	8,000
Dauphin	10	4.7	6,100
Northampton	12	4.8	5,300
Lehigh	13	4.9	7,100
Lebanon	14	5.1	3,100
Sullivan	14	5.1	100
Monroe	16	5.3	2,200
Union	16	5.3	800
Centre	18	5.4	3,300
Montour	18	5.4	400
Pike	20	5.6	500
Philadelphia	21	5.8	42,100
Warren	21	5.8	1,200
Allegheny	23	5.9	37,100
Bradford	23	5.9	1,700
Mercer	25	6.2	3,100
Elk	26	6.5	1,000
Lackawanna	26	6.5	6,900
Perry	26	6.5	1,300
Lycoming	29	6.8	4,100
Tioga	30	7.1	1,200
Columbia	31	7.2	2,200
Erie	32	7.4	9,400
Susquehanna	32	7.4	1,300
Cameron	34	7.5	200
Snyder	34	7.5	1,300
Luzerne	36	7.6	11,800
McKean	37	7.8	1,600
Northumberland	37	7.8	3,600
Potter	37	7.8	600
Schuylkill	37	7.8	5,500
Wayne	37	7.8	1,400
Butler	42	7.9	5,500
Venango	43	8.0	2,000
Blair	44	8.1	4,700
Mifflin	44	8.1	1,600
Carbon	46	8.2	2,000
Wyoming	46	8.2	1,100
Crawford	48	8.5	3,200
Cambria	49	8.7	5,400
Lawrence	49	8.7	3,700
Washington	51	8.9	8,000
Westmoreland	52	9.6	16,200
Fulton	53	9.8	600
Clinton	54	10.2	1,600
Clearfield	55	10.3	3,500
Bedford	56	10.4	2,200
Beaver	57	10.5	6,500
Jefferson	57	10.5	2,100
Somerset	59	10.8	3,400
Indiana	60	10.9	3,900
Clarion	61	11.1	1,900
Armstrong	62	11.4	3,200
Huntingdon	63	11.5	2,100
Fayette	64	12.6	7,400
Forest	64	12.6	200
Greene	64	12.6	1,700
Juniata	67	12.7	1,200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 3

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

	FEBRUARY 1988 P/		JANUARY 1988		FEBRUARY 1987	
	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP RATE %	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE %	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE %
UNITED STATES	6,938.0	5.7	7,046.0	5.8	7,886.0	6.6
PENNSYLVANIA	300.0	5.2	330.0	5.7	311.0	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	15.2	4.7	17.3	5.3	16.6	5.3
ALTOONA MSA	4.1	6.8	4.4	7.2	4.1	7.1
BEAVER COUNTY MSA	5.9	9.4	5.9	9.4	5.9	9.4
ERIE MSA	8.6	6.6	8.9	6.8	9.4	7.5
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	12.4	3.9	12.7	4.0	11.2	3.7
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.4	8.0
LANCASTER MSA	7.5	3.5	8.5	3.9	7.2	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	101.5	4.2	108.1	4.4	105.5	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	60.4	6.2	63.0	6.5	65.1	6.9
READING MSA	7.7	4.4	8.6	4.9	8.4	5.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	22.1	6.2	23.7	6.6	24.7	7.2
SHARON MSA	2.5	5.0	2.6	5.2	3.6	7.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	5.0	3.4	5.5	3.0	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.5	5.7	3.8	6.1	3.0	5.4
YORK MSA	9.0	4.1	9.7	4.5	9.1	4.4

P/ Data are preliminary.

LANCASTER'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF 3.5 PERCENT RANKS BEST IN PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of unemployment volumes and rates among the Commonwealth's fifteen major labor market areas is presented above. Seasonally adjusted data for February 1988 (latest available) reveals Beaver County's jobless rate of 9.4 percent to be the high point among all areas. This figure displays remarkable stability in both the month-ago and year-ago statistics, pointing up the fact that unemployment in this area is a chronic problem. Lancaster's 3.5 percent rate occupies the low end of the scale and, like Beaver County, displays a similar rate in the year-ago figures. Over-the-year only two areas, Williamsport and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, experienced rising unemployment rates, while eleven areas declined. The largest drop in jobless rate came in the Sharon MSA, where an 1,100 decline in joblessness caused the rate to plummet from February 1987's 7.6 percent to February 1988's most current 5.0 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAR 1988 AP/	FEB 1988 P/	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	NET CHANGE TO FEB 1988 FROM: JAN 1988	FEB 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	4,946.7	4,908.6	4,908.3	4,775.8	0.3	132.8
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,045.9	1,044.1	1,046.4	1,025.2	-2.3	18.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	597.1	594.3	596.3	577.7	-2.0	16.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCT		29.6	29.8	27.0	-0.2	2.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.8	22.2	21.2	-0.4	0.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.2	46.5	44.9	-0.3	1.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.9	90.5	82.5	-0.6	7.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.7	92.6	89.9	0.1	2.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		106.7	106.7	101.2	0.0	5.5
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		91.9	92.3	94.9	-0.4	-3.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.5	60.9	60.9	-0.4	-0.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.3	34.3	34.7	0.0	-0.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.7	20.5	20.5	0.2	0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	448.8	449.8	450.1	447.5	-0.3	2.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.9	91.4	89.6	-0.5	1.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.9	30.6	30.1	0.3	0.8
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.6	82.4	89.1	0.2	-6.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.6	40.9	40.7	-0.3	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.5	81.8	79.9	-0.3	1.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.1	60.0	57.8	0.1	2.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		9.7	10.0	10.1	-0.3	-0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.8	41.5	39.0	0.3	2.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.4	10.2	9.9	0.2	0.5
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,898.6	3,861.8	3,860.1	3,749.3	1.7	112.5
MINING	30.0	29.0	29.4	30.5	-0.4	-1.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	206.9	197.3	201.6	186.6	-4.3	10.7
TRANSPORTATION	139.2	137.6	138.8	137.6	-1.2	0.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.0	104.9	104.7	103.0	0.2	1.9
COMMUNICATIONS		49.7	49.6	49.1	0.1	0.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.2	55.1	53.9	0.1	1.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	266.6	265.3	265.1	257.9	0.2	7.4
RETAIL TRADE	847.0	843.2	857.5	822.4	-14.3	20.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		118.0	127.9	118.5	-9.9	-0.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	393.5	291.4	291.5	285.9	-0.1	5.5
BANKING		87.4	87.7	88.7	-0.3	-1.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS		87.0	86.6	83.4	0.4	3.6
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,311.1	1,298.4	1,285.9	1,237.2	12.5	61.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		225.2	223.5	208.1	1.7	17.1
HEALTH SERVICES		424.7	424.3	409.9	0.4	14.8
--HOSPITALS		234.2	234.0	227.5	0.2	6.7
LEGAL SERVICES		37.2	37.2	34.6	0.0	2.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		158.7	150.9	[illegible]	7.8	7.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		84.0	83.2	81.6	0.8	2.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		62.9	62.5	57.4	0.4	5.5
GOVERNMENT	700.3	694.7	685.6	688.2	9.1	6.5
FEDERAL	143.8	142.6	142.6	138.4	0.0	4.2
STATE		147.2	145.7	151.8	1.5	-4.6
LOCAL		404.9	397.3	398.0	7.6	6.9
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

FEBRUARY DEPARTS FROM NORMAL LATE WINTER PATTERNS

The number of jobs supplied by Pennsylvania business establishments rose slightly during February in a departure from normal late winter patterns. Typically, Commonwealth payrolls decline during this period, the result of major seasonal cutbacks in contract construction and retail trade. Recent preliminary figures, based on a survey of businesses, indicate similar trade and construction job losses this February; however, other nonmamufacturing sectors out-paced their normal job performance with the net result of a rise in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

Total jobs throughout Pennsylvania moved to 4,908,600 in February, inching upward by 300 since January while maintaining a significant 132,800 job rise over the year. Manufacturing payrolls declined by 2,300 to register only the third monthly downturn in the past twelve months. Durable goods industries accounted for nearly nine of every ten manufacturing jobs lost with a lackluster performance to the tune of a 2,000 job slide. Losses were widespread rather than deep in any one industry and occurred predominantly within primary metals (-600); furniture and fixtures (-400); electrical equipment (-400); transportation equipment (-400); stone, clay and glass (-300) and lumber (-200). Nondurables, at 449,800 in February, also fared poorly losing 300 jobs at a time when payrolls typically expand. Here, losses in food products (-500), paper products (-300), printing and publishing (-300) and petroleum/coal products (-300) were somewhat significant and could not be completely countered elsewhere.

Nonmanufacturing job volumes, normally on a slight downswing in February, shook the winter doldrums early this year posting a net gain of 1,700 to record 3,861,800 jobs. Last year at this time, Commonwealth nonmanufacturing jobs amounted to 3,749,300. Responsibility for the large upswing rested solely on one industry division - services. This industry, which involves establishments engaged in providing a variety of assistance to individuals, business and government, soared upward by 12,500 to achieve a February job count of 1,298,400. February gains within services were broadbased, occurring across all lines except recreation services, due to rally in the spring and summer, and legal services, which remained static at 37,200. The importance of this single division to Pennsylvania's overall economy is emphasized by the fact that its current job total accounts for over one-third of all nonmanufacturing jobs statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 1988 P\	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS FEB 1988 P\	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 1988 P\	JAN 1988	FEB 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	414.12	415.95	398.52	40.8	40.9	40.5	10.15	10.17	9.84
DURABLE GOODS	455.03	455.70	437.18	41.9	42.0	41.4	10.86	10.85	10.56
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	339.10	342.91	348.61	39.8	40.2	41.8	8.52	8.53	8.34
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	346.33	346.04	347.73	39.4	39.1	40.2	8.79	8.85	8.65
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	439.74	439.53	428.26	42.0	41.9	41.7	10.47	10.49	10.27
PRIMARY METALS	561.88	541.02	511.26	44.0	42.6	41.6	12.77	12.70	12.29
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	443.52	449.63	437.84	42.2	42.7	42.1	10.51	10.53	10.40
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	482.17	478.84	451.44	43.4	43.1	41.8	11.11	11.11	10.80
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	411.05	425.88	405.37	40.9	42.0	40.7	10.05	10.14	9.96
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	512.95	521.94	472.38	41.4	42.4	40.1	12.39	12.31	11.78
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	416.57	422.91	420.24	40.8	41.3	40.8	10.21	10.24	10.30
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	367.47	355.42	407.96	38.6	37.1	43.4	9.52	9.58	9.40
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.69	364.98	352.34	39.4	39.5	39.5	9.18	9.24	8.92
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	401.58	404.78	386.40	40.4	40.6	40.0	9.94	9.97	9.66
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	236.07	240.77	248.86	38.7	39.6	40.4	6.10	6.08	6.16
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	272.12	276.19	276.31	37.9	38.2	39.7	7.18	7.23	6.96
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	218.86	216.11	209.21	35.3	34.8	35.4	6.20	6.21	5.91
PAPER PRODUCTS	465.89	471.73	458.67	43.5	43.8	43.6	10.71	10.77	10.52
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	430.35	431.94	419.89	39.7	39.7	39.5	10.84	10.88	10.63
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	501.54	422.37	499.7	41.9	43.1	42.6	11.97	12.12	11.73
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	597.25	588.14	613.01	42.6	42.1	43.2	14.02	13.97	14.19
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	374.11	376.74	375.28	41.8	42.0	42.5	8.95	8.97	8.83
LEATHER PRODUCTS	222.97	224.03	217.80	37.1	37.4	36.3	6.01	5.99	6.00
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	527.08	525.60	532.00	39.9	39.4	40.0	13.21	13.34	13.30
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	653.17	660.33	629.63	43.0	43.3	42.6	15.19	15.25	14.78
ELECTRIC SERVICES	635.35	624.35	606.90	42.9	42.3	42.5	14.81	14.76	14.28
GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	542.60	555.03	528.84	41.2	41.7	40.9	13.17	13.31	12.93
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	166.24	164.21	171.88	26.9	26.4	27.5	6.18	6.22	6.25

P\ = Preliminary data.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Slight declines in hourly earnings and the average workweek caused the Commonwealth's manufacturing production workers to average $1.83 less in their February paychecks. Average weekly earnings in manufactruing for February amounted to $414.12 with weekly hours down by 0.1 hour to 40.8 and an hourly rate of $10.15, off two cents since January. Last year at this time, production workers averaged $398.52 per week worked a 40.5 hour workweek and were paid at the rate of $9.84 per hour.

Preliminary figures for specific manufacturing industries reveal a 44.0 hour February workweek in primary metals, highest among all industries presented. Paper products, at 43.5 hours, and nonelectrical machinery, at a 43.4 hour workweek, also remained strong in this key economic statistic. Highest hourly earnings were posted in petroleum and coal products at a $14.02 average in February while primary metals and transportation equipment followed with rates of $12.77 and $12.39, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	FEB 1988	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JAN 88	NET CHANGE FROM FEB 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	88,638	143,595	91,710	-54,957	-3,072
Weeks Claimed					
--Total	711,379	670,367	754,340	41,012	-42,961
--Average Weekly	169,376	159,611	171,441	9,765	-2,065
Insured Unemployed Rate	3.7%	3.5%	4.2%	0.2	-0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	49,496	68,437	49,611	-18,941	-115
Final Payments	6,647	7,926	11,541	-1,279	-4,894
Weeks Paid	625,989	564,425	702,129	61,564	-76,140
Net Benefit Amt	$95,012,446	$84,803,799	$102,795,302	$10,208,648	-$7,782,856
Avg Check Amt	$151.78	$150.25	$146.41	$1.53	$5.37

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS DECLINE

The number of initial claims filed for unemployment benefits recorded a strong seasonal decline in February, dropping by nearly 55,000 to a level of 88,638, while marking the low point for any February since 1973. Last year at this time, claims totaled 91,710.

Total weeks claimed rose to approximately 711,000 in February, up 41,012 over the month but remaining 42,961 below the year-ago count. Once again, the current tally is lowest February since 1973.

Payment activity revealed February weeks paid reached 625,989 with a net benefit amount of $95 million while the average check amounted to $151.78.

Data pertaining to Pennsylvania's unemployment compensation trust fund show cash reserves of $669 million ... federal loans amounting to $568 million ... a net reserve of nearly $101 million.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - February 1988 Activity

Income - $140,125,419 **Disbursements - $95,010,363**

Cash Reserves	**$669,356,309**
Federal Loans	**$568,440,744**
Net Reserves	**$100,915,565**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

6/16/88 S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- At 4.8 percent, the April unemployment rate reached the lowest level since May, 1974.
- Unemployment rates within Pennsylvania's counties varied between 2.8 and 13.0 percent in March.
- Lancaster maintains lowest rate of unemployment for the fifteen major metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) in Pennsylvania.
- Nonmanufacturing employment sets new high in April of 3.97 million.
- Average weekly hours remain stable in March. Hourly earnings drop off slightly.
- Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund balance records the highest balance since February, 1975.

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APRIL 1988 DATA **ISSUED: MAY 1988**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Labor and Industry Office of Employment Security
Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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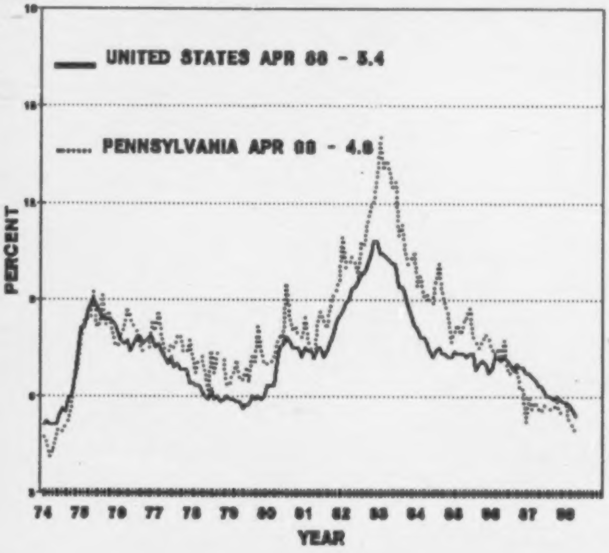
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA NEARS FULL EMPLOYMENT

Pennsylvania's economic health brightened considerably in April as measured by labor force statistics. After a brief pause in March, resident employment and unemployment resumed their course of strong improvement. With statewide employment headed back toward all-time highs, the April jobless rate fell to its lowest level in fourteen years.

Labor force data show April seasonally adjusted joblessness at 276,000, down 17,000 since March. This represents the third time during the current economic recovery that fewer than 300,000 workers were unemployed. Prior to December 1986, when 288,000 were unemployed, the 300,000 barrier had not been broken since October 1974. The April drop in joblessness resulted in a 0.3 percentage point decline in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment. At 4.8 percent, the April rate reached the lowest level since May 1974 when 4.8 percent was last achieved.



The April rate is even more significant in that it fell below the critical 5.0 percent level. The 5.0 percent level for a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is currently considered by many economists to represent full employment. Full employment is a labor market condition where most jobless workers can find work in a reasonable length of time. Since there are always layoffs and entrants to the labor force who are unable to find jobs immediately, it becomes increasingly difficult to lower the rate below five percent.

TABLE 2
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	APR 1988	MAR 1988	APR 1987	NET CHANGE FROM MAR 1988	NET CHANGE FROM APR 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,753	5,728	5,564	25	189
Employment	5,477	5,435	5,254	42	223
Unemployment	276	293	310	-17	-34
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.8	5.1	5.6	-0.3	-0.8
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,656	5,617	5,464	39	192
Employment	5,396	5,304	5,169	92	227
Unemployment	260	314	295	-54	-35
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	5.6	5.4	-1.0	-0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT VARIES IN PENNSYLVANIA'S COUNTIES

Unemployment within Pennsylvania's counties in March varied between 2.8 percent and 13.0 percent. Chester County earned the number one spot with Cumberland County and Montgomery County tied for second at 3.2 percent. Additional counties with rates below 4.0 percent are: Lancaster, Bucks and Delaware. The map of Pennsylvania's counties poignantly depicts the divergence in rates within the state. All county unemployment rates below 4.9 percent are located in eastern Pennsylvania. Conversely, the highest rates of unemployment are predominantly in the southwestern-most part of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, with the exception of five counties, all counties in western Pensylvania have rates of 7.0 percent or higher. During March, the rate of unemployment in the state was 5.6 percent.

MARCH RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

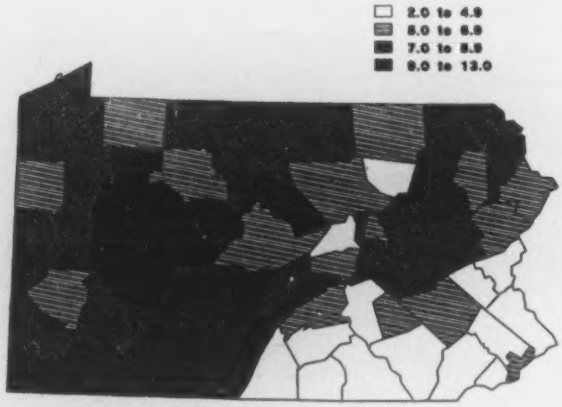


TABLE 2
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MARCH 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.8	5.1
Cumberland	2	3.2	3.3
Montgomery	3	3.2	12.1
Lancaster	4	3.4	7.1
Delaware	5	3.5	10.1
Bucks	6	3.6	10.4
Franklin	7	4.3	2.3
York	8	4.3	7.5
Northampton	9	4.5	4.9
Adams	10	4.5	1.7
Dauphin	11	4.6	5.9
Lehigh	12	4.7	6.8
Union	13	4.8	0.8
Sullivan	14	4.9	0.1
Berks	15	5.0	8.5
Montour	16	5.0	0.4
Lebanon	17	5.1	3.1
Monroe	18	5.2	2.2
Perry	19	5.3	1.0
Centre	20	5.4	3.3
Allegheny	21	5.6	34.8
Pike	22	5.6	0.5
Philadelphia	23	5.7	41.2
Snyder	24	5.8	1.0
Warren	25	5.9	1.2
Bradford	26	6.0	1.7
Elk	27	6.1	1.0
Lycoming	28	6.1	3.6
Mercer	29	6.1	3.0
Lackawanna	30	6.4	6.7
Erie	31	7.1	9.0
Luzerne	32	7.1	11.0
Schuylkill	33	7.2	5.0
Susquehanna	34	7.3	1.3
McKean	35	7.3	1.5
Tioga	36	7.3	1.3
Columbia	37	7.3	2.2
Butler	38	7.5	5.1
Wayne	39	7.5	1.3
Blair	40	7.5	4.4
Carbon	41	7.6	1.8
Wyoming	42	7.6	1.0
Venango	43	7.7	1.9
Northumberland	44	7.7	3.6
Westmoreland	45	7.7	12.8
Cameron	46	7.7	0.2
Potter	47	7.9	0.8
Lawrence	48	7.9	3.4
Washington	49	8.0	7.2
Cambria	50	8.1	4.9
Crawford	51	8.5	3.1
Mifflin	52	8.8	1.8
Fulton	53	9.0	0.5
Bedford	54	9.4	1.9
Clearfield	55	9.7	3.3
Jefferson	56	9.7	1.9
Somerset	57	9.9	3.1
Juniata	58	10.0	0.9
Clinton	59	10.1	1.6
Beaver	60	10.2	6.3
Indiana	61	10.3	3.6
Armstrong	62	10.6	2.9
Fayette	63	10.8	6.3
Huntingdon	64	11.1	5.0
Greene	65	11.8	1.5
Clarion	66	12.7	2.2
Forest	67	13.0	0.2

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 3

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally Adjusted, Number in Thousands)

	MAR. 1988 P/		FEB. 1988		MAR. 1987	
	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%
UNITED STATES	6,801.0	5.6	6,938.0	5.7	7,791.0	6.5
PENNSYLVANIA	293.0	5.1	300.0	5.2	321.0	5.8
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.6	4.6	15.1	4.7	15.9	5.1
ALTOONA MSA	3.9	6.5	4.1	6.8	4.2	7.2
BEAVER COUNTY MSA	6.1	9.7	5.9	9.4	6.1	9.8
ERIE MSA	8.3	6.5	8.5	6.6	9.5	7.6
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	12.3	3.9	12.5	3.9	12.3	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.3
LANCASTER MSA	7.1	3.3	7.4	3.4	7.7	3.7
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	101.6	4.2	101.4	4.2	106.2	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	57.2	6.0	59.7	6.2	65.3	6.9
READING MSA	7.7	4.4	7.6	4.4	8.4	5.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21.8	6.2	22.1	6.2	25.2	7.3
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.2	2.4	4.8	3.6	7.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	5.1	3.0	4.9	3.0	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.0	5.0	3.4	5.6	3.1	5.6
YORK MSA	9.0	4.2	9.1	4.2	9.8	4.8

P/ DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.

LANCASTER MAINTAINS TOP RANKING

The March seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the Commonwealth's fifteen major labor market areas ranged from 3.3 percent in Lancaster MSA to 9.7 percent in Beaver County PMSA . The Philadelphia PMSA, which includes five counties in Pennsylvania and three in New Jersey, had a jobless rate of 4.2 percent with the largest volume of unemployed at 101,600. Pittsburgh PMSA had the second largest volume of unemployed at 57,200 and an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent.

Sharon MSA in northwestern Pennsylvania had the most significant drop from last year in the rate of unemployed. The March 1988 jobless rate of 5.2 percent was a decline of 2.4 percentage points from the 7.6 percent rate recorded one year ago. Several MSA's had little or no change over the year. State College MSA remained even, while Beaver County PMSA and Harrisburg - Lebanon - Carlisle MSA declined only 0.1 percentage point over the year. At a national level, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped 0.9 percentage points March to March. A comparative figure for the state indicates a drop of 0.7 percentage point from 5.8 percent to 5.1 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not Seasonally Adjusted, Number in Thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	APR 1988 AP/	MAR 1988 P/	FEB 1988	MAR 1987	NET CHANGE TO MAR 1988 FROM FEB 1988	NET CHANGE TO MAR 1988 FROM MAR 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5,051.2	4,948.4	4,913.9	4,816.5	34.5	131.9
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,047.7	1,045.0	1,044.7	1,030.9	0.3	14.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	599.4	596.0	594.8	582.5	1.2	13.5
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		29.6	29.6	27.7	0.0	1.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.7	21.9	21.2	-0.2	0.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.9	46.2	45.8	0.7	1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.7	90.1	85.5	0.6	5.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.0	92.7	89.7	-0.7	2.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		107.1	106.8	101.7	0.3	5.4
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		91.8	92.0	94.6	-0.2	-2.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.1	60.6	61.3	0.5	-0.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.2	34.3	34.4	-0.1	-0.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.9	20.6	20.6	0.3	0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	448.3	449.0	449.9	448.4	-0.9	0.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.1	90.9	89.3	-0.8	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.1	31.0	30.7	0.1	0.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.7	82.9	89.4	-0.2	-6.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.6	40.7	40.8	-0.1	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.3	81.4	80.0	-0.1	1.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.5	60.1	57.8	0.4	2.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		9.5	9.6	10.1	-0.1	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.6	41.7	39.3	-0.1	2.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.3	9.8	0.0	0.5
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,965.2	3,901.2	3,866.5	3,784.6	34.7	116.6
MINING	29.6	29.5	29.1	30.5	0.4	-1.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	227.5	207.3	197.5	196.1	9.8	11.2
TRANSPORTATION	247.8	140.5	138.8	139.3	1.7	1.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES		105.2	104.8	103.2	0.4	2.0
COMMUNICATIONS		49.9	49.6	49.3	0.3	0.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.3	55.2	53.9	0.1	1.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	268.6	265.8	264.9	258.9	0.9	6.9
RETAIL TRADE	862.7	846.9	845.2	829.5	1.7	17.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		121.4	121.2	118.8	0.2	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	294.7	292.5	290.6	287.3	1.9	5.2
BANKING		87.4	87.3	88.9	0.1	-1.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS		87.3	86.8	83.7	0.5	3.6
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,328.4	1,309.3	1,297.3	1,245.8	12.0	63.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		227.1	225.2	209.8	1.9	17.3
HEALTH SERVICES		426.6	425.1	411.0	1.5	15.6
--HOSPITALS		235.1	234.7	228.0	0.4	7.1
LEGAL SERVICES		37.4	37.4	34.6	0.0	2.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		60.2	157.8	152.0	2.4	8.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		84.7	83.9	82.5	0.8	2.2
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		63.1	62.8	57.6	0.3	5.5
GOVERNMENT	705.9	704.2	698.3	694.0	5.9	10.2
FEDERAL		143.4	142.8	139.4	0.6	4.0
STATE		153.2	152.1	152.2	1.1	1.0
LOCAL		407.6	403.4	402.4	4.2	5.2
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.0	-0.5	1.2

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

ADVANCED PRELIMINARY DATA STRONG IN APRIL

Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment, according to advanced preliminary figures was very strong in April. Moving to 5,015,200, employment was up 66,800 and 120,100 over the month ago and year ago levels, respectively. Seasonal patterns for all nonagricultural employment in the spring typically display expanded growth; however, April's advances slightly exceeded that which was expected.

Nonmanufacturing employment for April reached an all-time high, surpassing the previous high set last December. The current level of 3,965,200 exceeds the previous record by 400. Over the month nonmanufacturing employment increased by 64,000. The most significant contributions in employment were: contract construction (+20,200), services and miscellaneous (+19,100), and retail trade (+15,800).

MANUFACTURING SHOWS OVER THE YEAR GROWTH

Buoyed by another month of solid gains within the nonmanufacturing division, total jobs throughout the Commonwealth rose by 34,500 to a preliminary March count of 4,948,400. While not the highest month on record, March's job total ranks fifth best, revealing 131,900 more jobs than were filled one year ago.

While manufacturing jobs inched upward by 300 in March, the overall movement was less than the normal springtime boost, and marks the second consecutive month that manufacturing's performance has been below expectations. Typically, the February-March manufacturing job increase is on the order of 4,300. Durable goods industries collectively gained 1,200 jobs since February, mostly centered in the stone, clay and glass; primary metals; and transportation equipment industry lines. Nondurables, at 449,000 in March, were off 900 jobs, primarily the result of a near-equal job downturn in food and kindred products. Despite the relatively poor March numbers, both durables and nondurables continued to compare quite favorably with their year-ago counts as twelve-month job gains of 13,500 and 600, respectively, are shown.

NONMANUFACTURING GAINS ONE-HALF MILLION JOBS SINCE 1983

Nonmanufacturing payroll employment moved strongly upward by 34,700 in March, accounting for virtually all of the total jobs gained throughout Pennsylvania. At the most recent March level of 3,901,200, nonmanufacturing jobs totaled 116,600 more than during March, 1987, and 546,100 more than were tallied during March, 1983.

Nonmanufacturing expansion was broadbased. In fact, March job gains were forthcoming in every major industry line. In moving to yet another all-time high, jobs in the service industry soared by 12,000 in March to a level of 1,309,300. Favorable spring weather caused contract construction to boost payrolls by 9,800 since February, while government gained 5,900, most in the local government education line.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. 1988 P?	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988 P?	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988 P/	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	413.30	414.12	398.52	40.8	40.8	40.5	10.13	10.15	9.84
DURABLE GOODS	453.11	453.53	439.07	41.8	41.8	41.5	10.84	10.85	10.58
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	342.68	335.94	349.86	39.8	39.2	42.0	8.61	8.57	8.33
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	353.51	342.81	348.25	39.9	39.0	40.4	8.86	8.79	8.62
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	442.68	440.37	430.08	42.2	42.1	42.0	10.49	10.46	10.24
PRIMARY METALS	536.78	548.64	515.01	42.5	43.2	41.6	12.63	12.70	12.38
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	438.27	442.88	438.27	41.9	42.3	41.9	10.46	10.47	10.46
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	479.70	481.93	449.53	43.1	43.3	41.7	11.13	11.13	10.78
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	413.47	416.75	400.95	41.1	41.1	40.5	10.06	10.14	9.90
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	526.54	507.98	477.53	42.6	41.4	40.4	12.36	12.27	11.82
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	422.06	418.61	429.00	41.5	41.0	42.1	10.17	10.21	10.19
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	367.26	364.43	409.17	38.7	38.2	42.8	9.49	9.54	9.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.82	362.09	350.27	39.5	39.4	39.4	9.16	9.19	8.89
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	393.22	397.58	379.93	39.8	40.2	39.7	9.88	9.89	9.57
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	238.73	233.31	254.40	39.2	38.5	41.5	6.09	6.06	6.13
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	278.97	273.22	276.91	38.8	38.0	39.9	7.19	7.19	6.94
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	222.84	218.51	207.68	36.0	35.3	35.2	6.19	6.19	5.90
PAPER PRODUCTS	457.49	464.58	464.90	43.2	43.5	43.9	10.59	10.68	10.59
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.09	433.20	421.08	40.1	40.0	39.8	10.90	10.83	10.58
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	506.99	513.52	502.98	41.9	42.3	43.1	12.10	12.14	11.67
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	579.63	606.18	569.80	41.7	42.9	41.5	13.90	14.13	13.73
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	375.23	376.97	375.48	41.6	41.7	42.0	9.02	9.04	8.94
LEATHER PRODUCTS	225.29	222.74	220.80	37.3	37.0	36.8	6.04	6.02	6.00
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
MINING									
—ANTHRACITE COAL	435.34	395.74	398.86	36.4	33.2	34.8	11.96	11.92	11.47
—BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE	609.15	632.31	634.95	39.3	40.3	41.5	15.50	15.69	15.30
—NONMETALLIC MINERALS	443.52	402.79	445.41	44.0	40.4	44.9	10.08	9.97	9.92
PUBLIC UTILITIES									
—COMMUNICATIONS	517.72	528.91	525.48	39.4	39.5	39.9	13.14	13.39	13.17
—ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	639.58	651.65	640.22	42.3	42.9	43.2	15.12	15.19	14.82
——ELECTRIC SERVICES	627.10	632.39	616.32	42.4	42.7	42.8	14.79	14.81	14.40
——GAS PRODUCTION & DIST.	540.47	553.43	530.37	41.1	41.8	41.5	13.15	13.24	12.78
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	173.61	165.97	175.56	27.0	26.9	28.5	6.43	6.17	6.16

P/ = Preliminary data.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS REMAIN STABLE IN MARCH

Average hourly earnings for Pennsylvania's production workers declined two cents, moving from $10.15 per hour in February to $10.13 per hour in March. Average hourly earnings, which broke into double digits in September 1987, were twenty-nine cents per hour higher this than last. Hourly earnings among durable goods producers declined over the month by one cent to $10.84. Nondurable goods producers saw earnings drop three cents per hour to $9.16. Production workers within the fabricated metals industry were earning $10.47 per hour, dead even with last March's hourly rate.

Weekly hours of production workers remained steady between February and March. Weekly hours were at 40.8 in March, three-tenths of an hour more than one year ago. Durable goods manufacturers reported an average work week of 41.8 hours while nondurable manufacturers recorded 39.5 hours.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	MAR	FEB.	MAR.	NET CHANGE FROM	
	1988	1988	1987	FEB. 88	MAR. .87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	77,033	88,638	81,084	-11,605	-4,051
Weeks Claimed					
--Total	700,001	711,379	774,903	-11,378	-74,902
--Average Weekly	152,174	169,376	176,114	-17,202	-23940
Insured					
Unemployed Rate	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	-04	-0.6
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	31,220	49,496	32,005	-18,276	-785
Final Payments	6,960	6,647	10,130	313	-3,170
Weeks Paid	662,207	625,989	684,353	36,218	-22,146
Net Benefit Amt	$103,098,982	$95,012,446	$100,696,015	$8,086,536	$2,402,967
Avg Check Amt	$155.69	$151.78	$147.14	$3.91	$8.55

UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND HIGHEST SINCE MARCH 1975

Pennsylvania's unemployment compensation trust fund, which had a negative balance between October 1975 and August 1987, registered a March balance of $291 million. This is the highest balance since February 1975 when there was a balance of $379 million.

Claims activity in the Commonwealth has been declining. Both initial claims and total weeks claimed have declined over the month and year. Total weeks claimed dropped by 75,000 between March 1988 and March 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MARCH 1988 Activity

Income - $12,144,882 Disbursements - $103,097,775

Cash Reserves	**$578,403,415**
Federal Loans	**$287,328,036**
Net Reserves	**$291,075,379**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

7/18/88 S6845-1 A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Current Labor Force Situation........1
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Highlights

- **After a fourteen year low for unemployment in April, May statistics showed a retreat toward the levels attained in March.**
- **For April the lowest county jobless rate was recorded in Chester County, the highest in Green County.**
- **Over the year the rate of unemployment in Pittsburgh PMSA has dropped 0.9 percentage point to 5.8 percent.**
- **Commonwealth employment as measured by the survey of businesses expanded May to May by 113,300. The April to May growth was slightly above that which is expected.**
- **The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund expanded to $373 million by the end of April as the result of income exceeding disbursements.**

MAY 1988 DATA **ISSUED: JUNE 1988**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Labor and Industry Office of Employment Security
Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

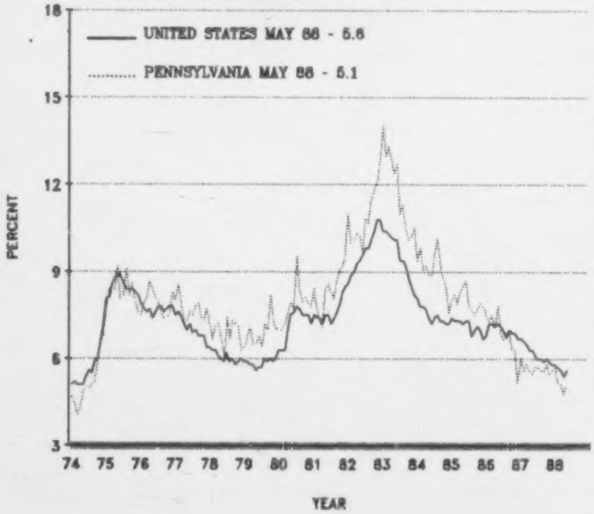
UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA MOVES TO MARCH 1988 LEVEL

The recent shining performance of Pennsylvania's labor force dimmed slightly in May. After approaching near record levels for employment and a fourteen year low for unemployment in April, May statistics showed a retreat toward the levels attained in March. The May seasonally adjusted joblessness was 286,000, up 10,000 over April. The increase was enough to push the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment back up to 5.1 percent, where it was two months earlier in March. The May rate was up from April's 4.8 percent which represented the lowest level since May 1974. It is not atypical for the rate of unemployment to rise between April and May. In spite of the monthly movement, Pennsylvania's May 1988 rate was 0.4 percentage point below the level set one year earlier.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAY 1988	APR 1988	MAY 1987	NET CHANGE FROM APR 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5661	5753	5624	-92	37
Employment	5375	5477	5315	-102	60
Unemployment	286	276	309	10	-23
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.8	5.5	0.3	-0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5635	5656	5595	-21	40
Employment	5355	5396	5294	-41	61
Unemployment	279	260	301	19	-22
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.0	4.6	5.4	0.4	-0.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Moving in contradiction to rising establishment employment levels, employment as measured by the survey of households revealed a drop from April to May. The May level of employment was 5,375,000, which represented an over-the-month loss of 102,000.

The estimated civilian labor force also experienced a decline of 92,000 over the month. The probable cause was the absence of the usual influx of school students into the labor force during the earlier than usual survey week. Typically, students begin entering the labor force in May as some colleges and universities finish the academic year. In May of this year, because the survey week was earlier many of these students may not have been counted.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

RATE DROPS TO 2.3 PERCENT IN CHESTER COUNTY

The lowest county jobless rate was recorded in Chester County, where unemployment dropped between March and April by 0.5 percentage point to 2.3 percent. This contrasts dramatically with southwestern Greene County, where April's double digit rate of 10.8 percent was the highest in the state.

During April the state recorded an unemployment rate of 4.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted). Twenty-eight of Pennsylvania's counties had rates at this level or lower. Two counties, Forest and Greene, had double digit unemployment, an improvement from March when 10 counties were at this high level. The map below depicts the diverse unemployment rates between counties in the Commonwealth.

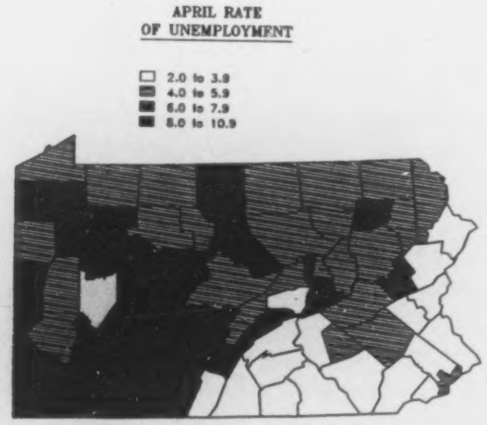


TABLE 2
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
APRIL - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (Percent)	VOLUME (Thousands)
Chester	1	2.3	4.2
Cumberland	2	2.4	2.5
Montgomery	3	2.6	9.9
Delaware	4	2.9	8.5
Lancaster	5	3.0	6.3
Bucks	5	3.0	8.7
Snyder	7	3.4	0.6
Adams	7	3.4	1.3
Dauphin	9	3.7	4.6
Franklin	9	3.7	2.0
Perry	9	3.7	0.7
Pike	12	3.8	0.4
York	12	3.8	6.6
Northampton	12	3.8	4.2
Monroe	15	3.9	1.6
Lehigh	15	3.9	5.6
Lebanon	17	4.0	2.5
Sullivan	18	4.1	0.1
Wayne	18	4.1	0.6
Centre	18	4.1	2.6
Union	21	4.3	0.7
Montour	21	4.3	0.3
Berks	21	4.3	7.6
Mercer	21	4.3	2.2
Bradford	25	4.4	1.3
Allegheny	26	4.6	28.4
Lycoming	26	4.6	2.6
Warren	26	4.6	1.0
Columbia	29	4.8	1.5
Tioga	30	4.9	0.9
Lackawanna	30	4.9	5.2
Elk	32	5.2	0.6
Philadelphia	32	5.2	36.2
Butler	34	5.5	3.6
Schuylkill	35	5.6	3.9
Susquehanna	36	5.7	1.0
Cameron	36	5.7	0.1
Erie	38	5.8	7.3
Luzerne	38	5.8	9.0
McKean	38	5.8	1.2
Mifflin	38	5.8	1.2
Fulton	42	5.9	0.3
Venango	43	6.0	1.5
Potter	43	6.0	0.4
Carbon	43	6.0	1.5
Lawrence	46	6.1	2.7
Cambria	47	6.2	3.8
Blair	47	6.2	3.6
Clinton	49	6.3	1.0
Crawford	50	6.4	2.4
Northumberland	50	6.4	3.0
Bedford	50	6.4	1.3
Wyoming	53	6.5	0.6
Washington	54	6.9	6.2
Somerset	55	7.0	2.2
Huntingdon	55	7.0	1.3
Clarion	57	7.3	1.2
Westmoreland	57	7.3	12.2
Clearfield	59	7.7	2.6
Jefferson	59	7.7	1.5
Armstrong	61	7.9	2.2
Indiana	62	8.3	2.9
Beaver	63	8.4	5.2
Juniata	64	8.6	0.8
Fayette	65	9.2	5.3
Forest	66	10.7	0.2
Greene	67	10.8	1.4

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 3

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

	APR. 1988 P/		MAR. 1988		APR. 1987	
	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%	UNEMP. NUMBER	UNEMP. RATE%
UNITED STATES	6,610.0	5.6	6,801.0	5.6	7,557.0	6.3
PENNSYLVANIA	276.0	4.8	293.0	5.1	310.0	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.3	4.1	14.3	4.5	15.2	4.8
ALTOONA MSA	4.0	6.7	3.9	6.5	3.9	6.8
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	5.9	9.6
ERIE MSA	7.6	5.9	8.2	6.4	8.7	7.0
HARRISBURG-LEB.-CARLISLE MSA	11.8	3.7	12.2	3.8	11.9	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.9
LANCASTER MSA	7.2	3.3	7.1	3.3	7.6	3.7
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	96.5	4.0	100.8	4.2	102.3	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.5	5.8	57.1	6.0	62.9	6.7
READING MSA	7.1	4.0	7.7	4.4	7.7	4.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.8	5.6	21.6	6.1	24.3	7.1
SHARON MSA	2.3	4.5	2.6	5.2	3.1	6.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.8	4.5	3.1	5.1	3.1	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.8	4.6	3.0	4.9	2.8	5.0
YORK MSA	8.6	4.0	9.1	4.2	9.0	4.4

P/ DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MSAS HEALTHY IN APRIL

The volume of unemployment in Pennsylvania's fifteen major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) dipped in April. In terms of total volume month-month, Philadelphia lost the greatest number from the rolls of the unemployed (4,300), which helped to reduce the rate from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent. The rate of unemployment receded in nearly every major MSA in April as unemployment in Pennsylvania (seasonally adjusted) dropped from 5.1 to 4.8 percent.

The high-low trend for the major MSA'S continued as Lancaster MSA's 3.3 percent registered the lowest rate, while Beaver County PMSA had the highest level of joblessness at 9.0 percent, 2.3 percentage points higher than any other MSA.

Over the year several MSA's displayed significant improvement. The rate of unemployment in the Pittsburgh PMSA dipped 0.9 percentage point from 6.7 percent to 5.8 percent. Erie dropped 1.1 percentage points (7.0 percent to 5.9 percent), Scranton/Wilkes-Barre dropped 1.5 percentage points (7.1 percent to 5.6 percent), Sharon dropped 2.0 percentage points (6.5 percent to 4.5 percent) and Johnstown fell 1.2 percentage points (7.9 percent to 6.7 percent).

TABLE 4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAY 1988 AP/	APR 1988 P/	MAR 1988	APR 1987	NET CHANGE TO APRIL 1988 FROM:	
					MAR 1988	APR 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5,034.3	5006.0	4950.2	4892.8	55.8	113.2
--MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,049.3	1048.1	1044.8	1037.5	3.3	10.6
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	600.9	600.3	595.5	588.8	4.8	11.5
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		30.9	29.7	28.7	1.2	2.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.9	21.7	21.3	0.2	0.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.6	46.7	46.8	0.9	0.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.2	90.6	87.3	0.6	3.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.9	92.1	90.2	0.8	2.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		107.5	107.0	102.7	0.5	4.8
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.0	91.7	94.7	0.3	-2.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.0	61.0	61.9	0.0	-0.9
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.4	34.2	34.6	0.2	-0.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.9	20.8	20.6	0.1	0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	448.4	447.8	449.3	448.7	-1.5	-0.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		89.0	90.0	88.4	-1.0	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	31.1	31.1	-0.1	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		81.8	82.9	87.3	-1.1	-5.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.6	40.6	40.9	0.0	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.3	81.2	80.7	0.1	0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.7	60.6	58.3	0.1	2.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.0	9.6	10.6	0.4	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.9	41.7	40.0	0.2	1.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.3	10.2	0.0	0.1
--NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,983.4	3955.6	3903.2	3853.9	52.4	101.7
MINING	29.7	29.6	29.5	30.7	0.1	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	233.3	224.5	208.2	209.7	16.3	14.8
TRANSPORTATION	142.0	140.6	140.6	142.4	0.0	-1.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.3	104.1	104.9	103.4	-0.8	0.7
COMMUNICATIONS		49.1	49.6	49.3	-0.5	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.0	55.3	54.1	-0.3	0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	268.1	265.9	261.4	2.2	6.7
RETAIL TRADE	870.2	861.5	850.0	847.5	11.5	14.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.2	121.5	121.7	0.7	0.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.5	294.5	292.5	290.2	2.0	4.3
BANKING		87.2	87.4	89.1	-0.2	-1.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS		87.7	87.3	83.9	0.4	3.8
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,337.5	1328.9	1307.6	1271.3	21.3	57.6
BUSINESS SERVICES		232.3	227.1	214.6	5.2	17.7
HEALTH SERVICES		428.3	426.5	412.7	1.8	15.6
--HOSPITALS		235.2	235.1	227.7	0.1	7.5
LEGAL SERVICES		37.6	37.4	35.2	0.2	2.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		157.6	158.5	155.4	-0.9	2.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		85.2	84.9	82.7	0.3	2.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		64.1	63.1	58.9	1.0	5.2
GOVERNMENT	700.4	703.8	704.0	697.3	-0.2	6.5
FEDERAL		143.0	143.5	141.4	-0.5	1.6
STATE		153.4	153.2	151.9	0.2	1.5
LOCAL		407.4	407.3	404.0	0.1	3.4
--PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.9

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT MOVES TO NEW LEVELS IN MAY

Employment as measured by the survey of businesses in Pennsylvania was up in May. The advanced preliminary survey revealed that employment grew by 28,300 over the month to a record level of 5,034,300. The previous record of 5,018,700 was set in November 1985. Employment in the Commonwealth expanded May to May by 113,300. The April to May growth of 28,300 was slightly above that which is expected.

DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES REACT TO THE ECONOMY - ADDING JOBS

Manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania continued to add jobs in May. Reflecting a pattern similar to that of the United States, both durables and nondurables added 600 jobs over the month.

Within the nonmanufacturing industries new highs for employment were set in: wholesale trade (269,500) and services/miscellaneous (1,337,500). Not reaching a new high but advancing in May was finance insurance and real estate (FIRE). Employment within this industry had been falling off following the October 1987 crash. The level of employment for May was 296,500 --- the third highest on record.

NONMANUFACTURING STRONG IN APRIL

Employment within Pennsylvania's establishments between March and April advanced 55,800 to 5,006,000. The growth was based primarily on the strength of nonmanufacturing industries. In April nonmanufacturing employment totaled 3,955,600 or 79 percent of all employment. Over the month nonmanufacturing added 52,400 jobs. Manufacturing industries added 3,300 to the roles, moving to an employment total of 1,048,100 in April.

SERVICES INDUSTRY GROWING IN THE COMMONWEALTH

The strength of nonmanufacturing appears within services and miscellaneous, which includes establishments such as: lodging places, health services, legal services, personal services, and business services. April employment within this industry line was 1,328,900. Employment increased by 21,300 over the month, advancing beyond seasonal patterns,and by 57,600 over the year. Significant job gains were made in contract construction which advanced 16,300 over the month, and retail trade which added 11,500 to last month's employment rolls.

Durable goods industries added 4,800 jobs over the month, exceeding normal March to April seasonal patterns. The gain in employment for durable goods was more evident in the annual change which exhibits an addition of 11,500 jobs April to April. Nondurable goods lost jobs in April, down 1,500 over the month and 900 over the year. Apparel and textile industries lost 5,500 employes over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR. 1988 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR. 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR. 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR. 1988 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAR. 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR. 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR. 1988 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAR. 1988	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR. 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	417.18	413.71	398.78	40.9	40.8	40.2	10.20	10.14	9.92
DURABLE GOODS	457.80	453.53	437.54	42.0	41.8	41.2	10.90	10.85	10.62
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	348.25	341.42	356.97	40.4	39.7	42.7	8.62	8.60	8.36
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	346.41	352.72	332.67	39.5	39.9	39.0	8.77	8.84	8.53
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	459.17	444.57	437.38	43.4	42.3	42.3	10.58	10.51	10.34
PRIMARY METALS	538.90	541.44	523.33	42.4	42.7	41.9	12.71	12.68	12.49
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	447.53	439.74	429.32	42.3	42.0	41.4	10.58	10.47	10.37
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	479.45	478.59	442.08	43.0	43.0	41.2	11.15	11.13	10.73
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	414.88	415.30	398.40	41.2	41.2	40.0	10.07	10.08	9.96
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	533.35	526.15	484.40	42.6	42.5	40.4	12.52	12.38	11.99
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	428.68	420.43	420.99	41.7	41.3	41.6	10.28	10.18	10.12
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	374.81	365.93	414.73	38.6	38.6	42.8	9.71	9.48	9.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.27	362.21	349.32	39.4	39.5	38.9	9.22	9.17	8.98
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	395.41	391.84	382.71	39.7	39.7	39.7	9.96	9.87	9.64
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	246.64	238.73	238.60	40.5	39.2	39.9	6.09	6.09	5.98
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	280.41	279.30	272.53	39.0	38.9	39.1	7.19	7.18	6.97
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	218.33	222.48	201.11	35.5	36.0	33.8	6.15	6.18	5.95
PAPER PRODUCTS	463.76	460.74	456.81	43.1	43.1	43.3	10.76	10.69	10.55
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.30	436.00	424.91	39.9	40.0	39.6	10.96	10.90	10.73
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	507.36	509.46	490.89	42.0	42.0	42.1	12.08	12.13	11.66
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	603.42	589.96	581.06	43.6	42.2	42.6	13.84	13.98	13.64
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	378.64	375.23	374.05	41.7	41.6	41.7	9.08	9.02	8.97
LEATHER PRODUCTS	224.85	224.32	219.49	36.8	37.2	36.1	6.11	6.03	6.08
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	437.34	435.81	385.44	37.0	36.5	33.4	11.82	11.94	11.54
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	652.92	613.06	618.94	41.8	39.4	40.8	15.62	15.56	15.17
COMMUNICATIONS	526.82	526.53	527.75	39.7	39.5	39.8	13.27	13.33	13.26
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	645.20	639.82	639.36	42.7	42.4	43.2	15.11	15.09	14.80
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	178.84	137.14	180.52	27.9	27.7	29.4	6.41	6.32	6.14

P/= Preliminary data.

WEEKLY PAYCHECKS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS UP IN APRIL

Pennsylvania's 717,000 plus manufacturing production workers averaged $417.18 per week in their pay checks in April. The average earning for April ($417.18) reveals an addition of $3.47 since March and $18.47 increase in weekly earnings since April 1987. Influencing the increase in weekly earnings is the average hours worked which increased over the month from 40.8 to 40.9 hours.

In September 1987 Commonwealth production workers began averaging more than $10.00 per hour for the first time. Hourly earnings which have remained above the $10.00 level rose again in April. The hourly earnings of $10.20 per hour was six cents more than in March and 28 cents per hour more than April 1987.

The increase to 40.9 average weekly hours in manufacturing was paced by an advance to 42.0 hours among production workers within durable goods, up from 41.8 in March.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 6
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APR 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 88	APR. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	73,720	77,033	92,138	-3,313	-18,418
Weeks Claimed					
--Total	513,235	700,001	611,346	-186,766	-98,111
--Average Weekly	122,199	152,174	138,942	-29,975	-16,743
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.6%	3.3%	3.1%	-0.7	-0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	25,242	31,220	29,607	-5,978	-4,365
Final Payments	7,258	6,960	10,133	298	-2,875
Weeks Paid	483,877	662,207	610,693	-178,330	-126,816
Net Benefit Amt	$73,646,358	$103,098,982	$90,308,644	-$29,452,628	-$16,662,290
Avg Check Amt	$152.20	$155.69	$147.88	-$3.49	$4.32

TRUST FUND EXPANDS IN APRIL

Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund expanded to $373 million by the end of April as the result of income exceeding disbursements by $18.3 million during the month. The balance moved closer to the previous high of $379 million in February 1975.

The number of weeks claimed fell sharply from March to April (186,766 or 27 percent)which is in line with the normal seasonal pattern. However, the disparity between the 1988 and 1987 monthly claim totals continues to grow with the 1988 total trailing by 98,111 in April. The insured unemployment rate, mirroring claims activity, fell from March's 3.3 percent to April's 2.6 percent, the lowest rate for April since 1969.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - APRIL 1988 Activity

Income - $91,942,834 **Disbursements - $73,642,308**

Cash Reserves	**$596,703,942**
Federal Loans	**$223,863,645**
Net Reserves	**$372,840,297**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

8/8/88 S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- **Employment among Pennsylvanians reached highest June levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest June rate since 1974.**
- **Nonmanufacturing industries appear to be the primary catalyst behind the growing number of jobs in the Commonwealth adding 30,300 jobs of the 31,700 gain in all nonagricultural employment.**
- **Hourly earnings were at near record levels in May. Production workers were averaging $10.20 per hour and were working 40.8 hours per week.**
- **May's end-of-the-month Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund balance of 1.1 billion is the highest amount on record.**

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JUNE 1988 DATA **ISSUED: JULY 1988**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Labor and Industry **Office of Employment Security**

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN JUNE

Pennsylvania's labor force continued to maintain the strength achieved throughout the first half of 1988 as employment among Pennsylvanians reached highest June levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, is the lowest June rate since 1974.

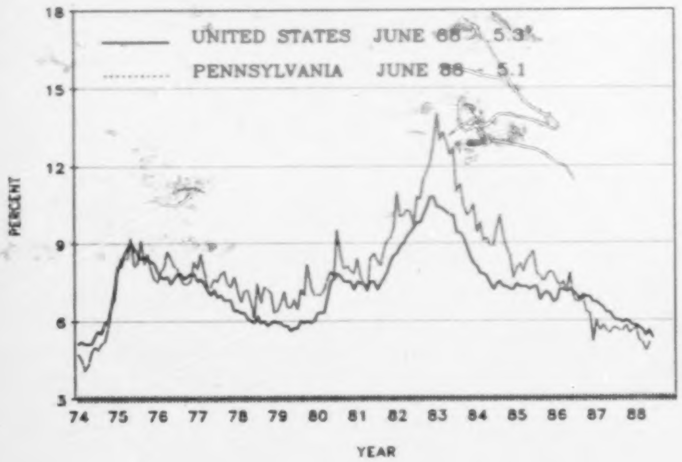
TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUN 1988	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JUN 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,702	5,661	5,638	41	64
Employment	5,410	5,375	5,314	35	96
Unemployment	292	286	324	6	-32
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	-0.6
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,786	5,635	5,719	151	67
Employment	5,461	5,355	5,365	106	96
Unemployment	325	279	355	46	-30
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.6	5.0	6.2	0.6	-0.6

Labor force data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, show June seasonally adjusted joblessness in Pennsylvania at 292,000, up 6,000 over May. However, the higher unemployment count did not translate to a higher rate of unemployment since seasonally adjusted employment also rose. The rise in employment was due in part to the large number of college youth who would normally have been counted in the labor force in May were it not for the earlier than normal survey week last month. The vast majority of these youth found jobs quickly and added to the normal June influx of high school youths. Thus, entrants to the labor force added to both the employment and unemployment counts leaving the rate of unemployment unchanged at 5.1 percent. June marks the 17th month in which Pennsylvania has been below 6.0 percent and the 25th month below the national rate.

Seasonally adjusted employment moved up 35,000 in June to 5,410,000. The move above 5,400,000 returned employment closer to the record levels held during the first four months of the year which include the January all-time high of 5,497,000. The June level represents the sixth highest on record behind the five months of December 1987 through April 1988.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUN 1988 AP/	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1988 FROM: APR 1988	MAY 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5067.7	5040.4	5008.7	4924.0	31.7	116.4
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1057.5	1048.5	1046.4	1040.7	2.1	7.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	604.8	600.1	597.9	590.9	2.2	9.2
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		31.2	30.8	29.5	0.4	1.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.6	21.8	21.2	-0.2	0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.8	47.8	47.2	0.0	0.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.3	91.2	88.4	0.1	2.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		92.8	92.7	90.8	0.1	2.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		107.9	107.5	103.1	0.4	4.8
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		91.8	92.0	93.7	-0.2	-1.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.6	58.9	61.6	1.7	-1.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.3	34.4	34.6	-0.1	-0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	452.7	448.4	448.5	449.8	-0.1	-1.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		89.3	89.2	88.5	0.1	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	31.0	31.4	0.0	-0.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		81.7	82.2	86.8	-0.5	-5.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.8	40.7	41.4	0.1	-0.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.4	81.4	80.7	0.0	0.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.9	60.7	58.7	0.2	2.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	9.9	10.8	0.3	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.9	40.2	-0.2	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.2	-0.1	0.0
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4008.6	3990.3	3960.0	3878.8	30.3	111.5
MINING	30.1	29.7	29.6	31.0	0.1	-1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	246.6	236.1	224.0	220.3	12.1	15.8
TRANSPORTATION	141.2	142.2	141.5	144.2	0.7	-2.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.0	104.9	104.2	103.9	0.7	1.0
COMMUNICATIONS		49.6	49.2	49.4	0.4	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.3	55.0	54.5	0.3	0.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.1	269.1	267.5	262.2	1.6	6.9
RETAIL TRADE	883.1	874.2	864.9	856.4	9.3	17.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.7	122.9	122.5	-0.2	0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.4	295.8	294.5	292.1	1.3	3.7
BANKING		87.1	87.2	89.2	-0.1	-2.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS		88.0	87.7	84.2	0.3	3.8
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1341.0	1335.2	1329.4	1273.7	5.8	61.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		233.9	232.3	215.4	1.6	18.5
HEALTH SERVICES		429.8	429.1	413.9	0.7	15.9
--HOSPITALS		236.1	235.9	228.3	0.2	7.8
LEGAL SERVICES		37.6	37.6	35.5	0.0	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		149.3	157.8	146.1	-8.5	3.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		85.7	85.2	83.1	0.5	2.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		63.9	64.1	58.7	-0.2	5.2
GOVERNMENT	690.1	703.1	704.4	695.0	-1.3	8.1
FEDERAL		143.5	143.2	141.3	0.3	2.2
STATE		149.0	153.7	147.7	-4.7	1.3
LOCAL		410.6	407.5	406.0	3.1	4.6
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.5	-0.7	0.1

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JUNE EMPLOYMENT INCREASES BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

The survey of businesses in Pennsylvania revealed that nonagricultural employment was at record levels in June, far exceeding seasonal expectations. The June level of employment was 5,067,700, up 27,300 from the May level of 5,040,400. The June and May figures are the highest and second highest levels of employment ever recorded in the Commonwealth.

The preliminary level of employment for May was revised upward from 5,034,300 due to a higher than expected level of employment within contract construction (236,100 vs 233,300) and retail trade (874,200 vs 870,200). Contributing to the new record levels of nonagricultural employment and setting new highs in June were: contract construction (246,600), wholesale trade (271,100), finance/insurance/real estate (299,400), and services and miscellaneous (1,341,000).

NONMANUFACTURING ACTS AS MAY CATALYST

Nonagricultural employment for May was 5,040,400. This record level of jobs was 31,700 more than the April level. Nonmanufacturing industries appear to be the primary catalyst behind the growing number of jobs in Pennsylvania adding, 30,300 jobs of the 31,700 gain in all nonagricultural employment.

Business establishments included in service and miscellaneous are encountering the most dynamic growth. The May jobs total of 1,335,200 represented a gain of 5,800 over-the-month and 61,500 over-the-year. The detailed breakout of service industries shows that jobs are growing in business, health, and legal services at an annual rate of five percent.

The effects of higher mortgage interest rates on contract construction employment appears to be limited as 15,800 jobs were gained May to May. Also strong in May were retail trade jobs, up 27,300 over-the-month, a significant increase exceeding seasonal variation.

DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IMPROVE

During May, manufacturing industries employed 1,048,500, an improvement of 2,100 since April and 7,800 since May 1987. Durable goods employment provided the bulk of the improvement both month-by-month and over-the-year. Among the durable goods industries advancing over-the-year were: nonelectrical machinery (+4,800), primary metals (+2,900) and fabricated metals (+2,000). The influence of the "world economy" has been felt by the nondurable goods industries which have been hard hit over the year. More specifically, the apparel industry which is growing in other countries, has been shrinking in Pensylvania. In May 1987, there were 86,800 employes in the apparel and other textile products industries. This number was trimmed to 81,800 in May 1988, for a net loss of 5,000 jobs. Displaying employment growth and the world's dependence on the technical knowledge of this country, chemicals and allied products added 2,200 to the payrolls during the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988 P/	APR 1988	MAY 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	416.16	417.18	406.12	40.8	40.9	40.9	10.20	10.20	9.93
DURABLE GOODS	454.53	457.80	442.21	41.7	42.0	41.6	10.90	10.90	10.63
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	361.24	352.92	355.69	40.7	40.8	42.7	8.88	8.65	8.33
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	353.12	348.96	341.75	39.9	39.7	39.6	8.85	8.79	8.63
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	455.39	458.11	438.42	42.8	43.3	42.4	10.64	10.58	10.34
PRIMARY METALS	541.45	541.87	535.06	42.6	42.6	42.6	12.71	12.72	12.56
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	445.00	447.53	429.51	42.3	42.3	41.7	10.52	10.58	10.30
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	473.71	477.91	450.60	42.6	42.9	41.8	11.12	11.14	10.78
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	408.03	414.29	403.19	40.6	41.1	40.4	10.05	10.08	9.98
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.60	535.50	484.67	42.3	42.5	40.9	12.52	12.60	11.85
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	412.40	427.01	421.04	40.0	41.7	41.4	10.31	10.24	10.17
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	384.07	372.68	412.70	38.6	38.5	42.9	9.95	9.68	9.62
NONDURABLE GOODS	364.19	364.59	357.70	39.5	39.5	39.7	9.22	9.23	9.01
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	402.79	396.21	390.00	40.4	39.7	40.0	9.97	9.98	9.75
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	244.26	246.65	248.68	41.4	40.5	40.7	5.90	6.09	6.11
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	280.02	283.02	273.14	39.0	39.2	39.3	7.18	7.22	6.95
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.65	218.94	208.74	35.6	35.6	35.2	6.17	6.15	5.93
PAPER PRODUCTS	466.13	463.33	469.48	43.2	43.1	44.0	10.79	10.75	10.67
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427.98	437.30	435.64	39.3	39.9	40.3	10.89	10.96	10.81
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	510.25	509.88	506.43	42.1	42.0	43.1	12.12	12.14	11.75
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	602.62	616.96	571.30	43.7	44.1	42.1	13.79	13.99	13.57
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	377.52	377.80	379.57	41.9	41.7	42.6	9.01	9.06	8.91
LEATHER PRODUCTS	225.34	225.83	244.10	36.7	36.9	37.6	6.14	6.12	5.98
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	432.48	438.96	395.37	36.1	37.2	34.5	11.98	11.80	11.46
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	627.35	647.71	643.81	40.5	41.6	42.3	15.49	15.57	15.22
COMMUNICATIONS	532.27	525.89	512.60	39.9	39.6	39.1	13.34	13.28	13.11
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	639.63	642.83	632.58	42.5	42.6	42.8	15.05	15.09	14.78
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	175.06	178.11	179.55	27.7	27.7	29.1	6.32	6.43	6.17

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS AT NEAR RECORD LEVELS

A monthly analysis reveals that May's average hourly earnings for production workers remained stable at $10.20 per hour while average weekly hours declined slightly by 0.1 percentage point to 40.8 hours. The combination resulted in a loss of $1.02 in average weekly paycheck which was at $416.16. Durable goods production workers were receiving $454.53 during May, which compares favorably with nondurable goods workers who averaged $364.19 per week.

On an annual basis transportation equipment workers netted the greatest positive change in their weekly paychecks. Because they are working longer hours and earning more per hour transportation workers gained $44.93 in weekly earnings since May 1987, averaging $529.60 per week in May 1988. Bituminous and lignite miners lost the greatest amount of money in their paychecks May-to- May. Losing $16.46 per week, they now average $627.35 per week. Although miners are earning more money per hour, they are working fewer hours.

The hourly earnings of all production workers in the Commonwealth rose May-to-May with the exception of tobacco production workers, who lost an average of 21 cents per hour.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1988	APR 1988	APR. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM APR 88	NET CHANGE FROM MAY. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	69,608	73,720	71,631	-4,112	-2,023
Weeks Claimed	471,080	513,265	502,714	-42,155	-31,634
---Average Weekly Volume	107,064	122,199	119,694	-15,135	-12,630
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%	-0.3	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	22,822	25,242	24,738	-2,420	-1,916
Final Payments	6,844	7,258	8,422	-414	-1,578
Weeks Paid	414,838	483,877	467,707	-69,039	-52,869
Net Benefit Amount	$60,563,133	$73,646,354	$64,360,383	-$13,083,221	-$3,797,250
Avg Check Amount	$145.99	$152.20	$137.61	-$6.21	$4.38

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND BALANCE REACHES $1 BILLION

The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund cash balance was lifted to $1.1 billion in May as income topped disbursements by $524,570,935 during the month. May's end-of-the-month balance, even adjusted for federal loans, is the highest amount on record.

Claims activity slowed in May, which is consistent with the seasonal trend. The initial claims count slipped by 4,112 between April and May to 69,608. Total weeks claimed in May dropped to 471,080, down 42,155 from a month ago. Both of these May claims totals were the lowest levels for the month over the 1970 to 1988 period. The insured unemployment rate for May 1988 of 2.3 percent is the lowest rate for the month in 19 years.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MAY 1988

Income - $585,128,064
Disbursements - $60,557,129

Cash Reserves	**$1,121,274,876**
Federal Loans	**$212,419,820**
Net Reserves	**$908,855,056**

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

COUNTIES NEAR NEW YORK SEE DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The low levels of unemployment were maintained in southeastern Pennsylvania. Chester, Cumberland and Montgomery counties earned the lowest rates of unemployment during May. Newly emerging with a low rate of unemployment were several northeastern counties which boarder New York. They are: Wayne (3.6), Pike (3.8) and Monroe (3.9). With the exception of Northumberland and Luzerne counties, all counties in eastern Pennsylvania had rates below 6.4 percent.

During May the state rate of unemployment not seasonally adjusted was 5.0 percent. Twenty-nine of the counties within Pennsylvania had rates below this level. Five counties, all in the western part of the state, had rates above 8.0 percent. At the highest level were: Clarion, Beaver, Indiana, Forest, and Greene. Greene county, located in the southwestern-most part of the state and bordering West Virginia, was the only county with a double-digit unemployment rate.

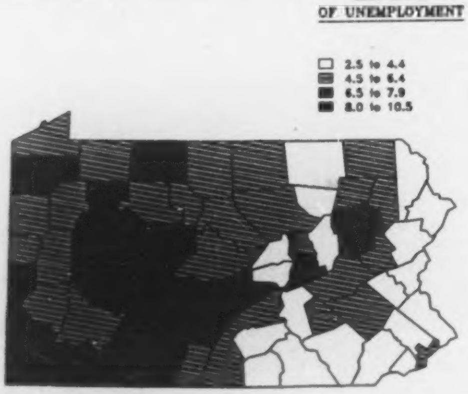


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MAY - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (Percent)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.5	4700
Cumberland	2	2.9	3000
Montgomery	3	3.0	11200
Bucks	4	3.3	9400
Delaware	4	3.3	9500
Sullivan	6	3.4	100
Lancaster	7	3.5	7500
Wayne	8	3.6	700
Snyder	9	3.7	700
Adams	10	3.8	1400
Pike	10	3.8	400
Monroe	12	3.9	1600
Northampton	12	3.9	4300
Columbia	14	4.1	1200
Union	14	4.1	700
Lehigh	16	4.2	6100
Dauphin	17	4.3	5600
Bradford	18	4.4	1200
York	18	4.4	7600
Cameron	20	4.5	100
Lebanon	20	4.5	2800
Perry	20	4.5	900
Montour	23	4.6	400
Warren	23	4.6	1000
Berks	25	4.8	8300
Franklin	25	4.8	2600
Lycoming	25	4.8	2600
Mercer	25	4.8	2400
Allegheny	29	4.9	30300
Lackawanna	30	5.0	5300
Centre	31	5.1	3100
Elk	32	5.2	800
Butler	33	5.6	3600
Tioga	33	5.6	1000
Carbon	35	5.7	1400
Erie	36	6.1	7700
Philadelphia	36	6.1	44200
Potter	36	6.1	500
Schuylkill	36	6.1	4300
Clinton	40	6.2	900
Lawrence	40	6.2	2700
Westmoreland	40	6.2	10200
Wyoming	40	6.2	800
Fulton	44	6.3	300
Susquehanna	44	6.3	1100
Venango	46	6.4	1600
Crawford	47	6.5	2400
McKean	48	6.6	1300
Luzerne	49	6.7	10400
Blair	50	6.8	4000
Northumberland	50	6.8	3200
Somerset	52	6.9	2200
Cambria	53	7.0	4300
Mifflin	54	7.1	1400
Washington	55	7.3	6500
Bedford	56	7.4	1600
Clearfield	57	7.5	2500
Huntingdon	57	7.5	1300
Jefferson	59	7.6	1500
Fayette	60	7.7	4300
Juniata	61	7.8	700
Armstrong	62	7.9	2100
Clarion	63	8.2	1400
Beaver	64	8.9	5500
Indiana	64	8.9	3000
Forest	66	9.8	200
Greene	67	10.1	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		APRIL 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MAY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6783	5.6	6610	5.4	7573	6.3
PENNSYLVANIA	286	5.1	276	4.8	309	5.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	12.6	4.0	13.2	4.1	15.8	5.0
ALTOONA	3.8	6.4	4.0	6.7	4.2	7.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.1	5.4	8.7
ERIE MSA	7.5	5.9	7.4	5.8	9.1	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.8	3.7	11.8	3.7	11.7	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.6
LANCASTER MSA	7.5	3.5	7.3	3.4	7.3	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	98.4	4.1	95.1	3.9	104.3	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.1	5.8	55.4	5.8	58.5	6.2
READING MSA	7.1	4.1	7.1	4.0	8.9	5.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	20.4	5.9	19.5	5.5	21.9	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.5	5.0	2.3	4.5	2.9	6.0
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.2	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.0	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.5	2.9	5.1
YORK MSA	8.6	4.0	8.7	4.0	9.6	4.7

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Among Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas the east versus west scenario continues. Eight of the major areas had rates of unemployment lower than the state rate of 5.1 percent. With the exception of Sharon MSA, all of the labor market areas are located in eastern Pennsylvania.

The employment picture improved over the year for nearly all of the areas. Higher jobless rates May-to-May occurred in only State College MSA and Beaver County PMSA.

In an attempt to meet the needs of our readers, table 7 on page 8 is being published for the first time. This is a listing of the civilian labor force by Service Delivery Area (SDA). Your input as to the value of this table would be appreciated. A cut-out post card is located on the back cover.

SERVICE DELIVERIES AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

#	NAME	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
01	Erie City/Erie County Employment and Training	125.9	118.2	7.7	6.1
02	Northwestern Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc.	101.9	95.3	6.6	6.4
03	City of Pittsburgh JTPA	167.5	158.4	9.1	5.4
04	County of Allegheny, Department of Federal Programs	456.5	435.3	21.2	4.6
05	Job Training for Beaver County, Inc.	61.6	56.1	5.5	8.9
06	Tri-County Manpower Administration	130.0	120.9	9.0	6.9
07	PIC of Fayette-Westmoreland, Inc.	220.9	206.4	14.5	6.6
08	Washington/Green Co. Job Training Agency	102.7	94.9	7.8	7.6
09	North Central Pa. Regional Planning and Development Commission	9.20	92.5	6.7	6.8
10	Southern Alleghenies Planning and Dev. Commission	196.5	182.7	13.7	7.0
11	Mid-State Emp. & Training Consortium	155.3	147.0	8.3	5.3
12	Central Region Training Services, Inc	127.3	120.5	6.8	5.3
13	Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission	78.8	74.6	4.2	5.3
14	Scranton-Lackawanna Human Development Agency, Inc.	105.2	99.9	5.3	5.0
15	County of Carbon	95.0	91.0	4.1	4.3
16	Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department	225.2	210.5	14.7	6.5
17	Philadelphia Private Industry Council	730.1	685.9	44.2	6.1
18	Bucks County Off. of Employment & Training	284.7	275.3	9.4	3.3
19	Montgomery Co. Training & Employment Program	377.0	365.8	11.2	3.0
20	Delaware Co. Office of Employment & Training	291.0	281.5	9.5	3.3
21	Chester Co. Office of Economic Development	183.8	179.1	4.7	2.5
22	PIC of Lehigh Valley, Inc	254.3	243.9	10.4	4.1
23	Berks Co. Employment & Training	173.3	165.0	8.3	4.8
24	Susquehanna Employment & Training Corporation	314.3	302.1	12.2	3.9
25	Lancaster Employment & Training Agency	215.8	208.3	7.5	3.5
26	York Co. Employment & Training Program	176.7	168.9	7.8	4.4
27	Franklin-Adams Employment & Training Consortium	91.3	87.3	4.0	4.4
28	West Central Job Partnership	93.0	88.0	5.0	5.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5635.0	5355.0	279.0	5.0

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

○ Labor market information for Service Delivery Areas has been beneficial to me.

○ I have no need for the information on Service Delivery Areas, at this time.

○ Comments:

POSTAGE
REQUIRED

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
ROOM 1200, LABOR AND INDUSTRY BLDG.
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17121

S6845-1
9/6/88

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG
LEBANON CARLISLE
MSA ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA
BUTLER LMA
CHAMBERSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- Pennsylvania's labor force was up sharply in July as the state's strong economy attracts many new workers.
- Employment among Pennsylvanians was at highest July levels ever while the jobless rate of 5.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest July rate since 1974.
- All industry sectors were strong in July; the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs held the second highest level ever as vacation shutdowns were fewer than normal.
- Hourly earnings were at an all-time high in June. Production workers averaged $10.23 per hour while working a near record 41.2 hours per week.
- The total number of weeks claimed for unemployment insurance fell to the lowest level for any June since 1973; the insured unemployment rate held a 19-year low for the month of June.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation........1
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July 1988 DATA   ISSUED: August 1988

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Office of Employment Security

Research and Statistics Division

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT REACHES HIGHEST JULY LEVEL EVER

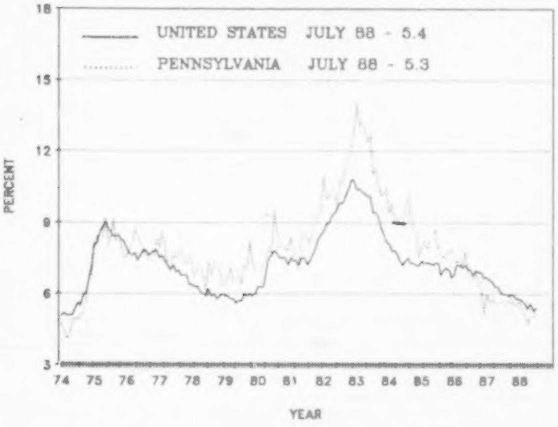
Pennsylvania's labor force remained strong in July as employment among Pennsylvanians reached the highest July level ever. Although the seasonally adjusted jobless rate inched up 0.2 percentage point, 5.3 percent represents the lowest July rate since 1974.

Labor force data, show July seasonally adjusted joblessness in Pennsylvania at 302,000, up 10,000 over June. The increase was enough to push the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.3 percent in July from 5.1 percent, where it had been during three of the preceding four months.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUL 1988	JUN 1988	JUL 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JUN 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JUL 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,735	5,702	5,633	33	102
Employment	5,433	5,410	5,311	23	122
Unemployment	302	292	322	10	-20
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.1	5.7	0.2	-0.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,882	5,786	5,794	96	88
Employment	5,568	5,461	5,458	107	110
Unemployment	315	325	335	-10	-20
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.6	5.8	-0.3	-0.5

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Seasonally adjusted employment also rose as Pennsylvania's labor force expanded beyond seasonal expectations for July. The state's strong economy has drawn into the labor force many workers who would not normally participate during less active economic times. A gain of 23,000 lifted seasonally adjusted employment to 5,433,000, which represents the sixth highest level behind January's all-time high of 5,497,000. Compared with one year ago, employment was up a healthy 122,000.

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, jumped to an all-time high of 5,568,000, up 107,000 over June. This easily surpassed the previous high of 5,534,000 set in August 1987. The large gain is not supported by advanced preliminary results of the Office of Employment Security survey of employers which showed a loss of 20,000. However, such a divergence between the two data series is typical for July. The count of jobs reported by employers normally drops more than 30,000 in July reflecting seasonal shutdowns for vacation. The employment count reported by the Current Population Survey rises 70,000 on average, reflecting the vast increase in summer jobs held by youth. Many of these summer jobs are not reported by employers and are part of the underground economy.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUL 1988 AP/	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	NET CHANGE TO JUN 1988 FROM: MAY 1988	NET CHANGE TO JUN 1988 FROM: JUN 1987
NONAG WAGE AND SALARY	5049.9	5070.2	5039.6	4946.4	30.6	123.8
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1048.1	1059.4	1049.5	1050.7	9.9	8.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	602.4	607.0	600.7	595.8	6.3	11.2
LUMBERAND WOOD PRODUCT		31.7	31.4	30.1	0.3	1.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.7	21.3	21.3	0.4	0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.8	47.9	47.9	0.9	0.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.3	91.5	89.0	1.8	4.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.7	92.9	92.2	0.8	1.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		108.7	107.9	104.0	0.8	4.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		93.1	91.9	93.6	1.2	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.0	60.8	61.8	0.2	-0.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.2	34.3	34.7	-0.1	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.8	21.2	0.0	-0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.7	452.4	448.8	454.9	3.6	-2.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.5	89.3	89.6	1.2	0.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	31.0	31.6	0.0	-0.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.1	82.3	87.5	-0.2	-5.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.7	40.8	42.4	0.9	-0.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.8	81.3	81.4	0.5	0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	60.9	59.3	0.4	2.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.1	10.9	0.2	-0.6
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.2	41.7	40.7	0.5	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.2	10.4	0.1	-0.1
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3996.4	4009.2	3988.6	3894.2	20.6	115.0
MINING	29.8	30.0	29.8	31.1	0.2	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	255.5	246.4	236.0	229.7	10.4	16.7
TRANSPORTATION	135.5	141.2	142.8	143.6	-1.6	-2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.9	0.5	0.6
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.6	49.5	-0.1	0.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		56.0	55.4	55.4	0.6	0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.1	269.9	268.8	264.9	1.1	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	878.4	879.4	873.5	861.7	5.9	17.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.4	122.0	122.7	0.4	-0.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.6	299.4	295.9	295.3	3.5	4.1
BANKING		88.5	87.1	89.9	1.4	-1.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS		88.6	88.2	84.7	0.4	3.9
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	1340.3	1341.3	1334.4	1280.3	6.9	61.0
BUSINESS SERVICES		236.5	233.9	217.8	2.6	18.7
HEALTH SERVICES		434.1	429.7	418.7	4.4	15.4
--HOSPITALS		237.9	236.1	230.7	1.8	7.2
LEGAL SERVICES		38.7	37.6	36.6	1.1	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		133.5	148.8	130.8	-15.3	2.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		87.0	85.5	83.4	1.5	3.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		64.8	64.0	59.6	0.8	5.2
GOVERNMENT	679.7	696.1	702.4	682.7	-6.3	13.4
FEDERAL		144.0	143.4	142.3	0.6	1.7
STATE		139.5	149.0	138.3	-9.5	1.2
LOCAL		412.6	410.0	402.1	2.6	10.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	5.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JULY'S JOB LOSS LESS THAN EXPECTED

According to advanced preliminary figures Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment slipped to the second highest level ever, below the record of the previous month. Although employment dropped 20,000 between June and July, the loss was somewhat less than expected during mid-summer. At 5,049,900 employment was up 118,700 over the year-ago level.

Nonmanufacturing employment dropped slightly over the month but a loss of 12,800 jobs since June had little effect. Nonmanufacturing for July was the second highest level on record and exceeded the third highest level by 7,800.

Primarily contributing to the loss of jobs within nonmanufacturing was government employment which declined by 16,400. Government employment typically declines during July as schools close. This year, an additional loss resulted from the strike of PSSU employes.

Manufacturing employment in the Commonwealth registered 1,048,100 employes during July, an over-the-month loss of 11,300. However, this decrease was less than would be expected due to seasonal fluctuations.

MANUFACTURING CONTINUES ON THE UPSWING

Jobs in Pennsylvania reached a record 5,070,200 in June, exceeding seasonal expectations and surpassing the previous record set in May. Manufacturing added 9,900 jobs while nonmanufacturing added 20,600.

June was the fourth consecutive month in which manufacturing added jobs. Pa's increasing manufacturing strength can partially be attributed to a nationwide export boom brought on by the falling dollar overseas. The June total of 1,059,400 manufacturing job gains was distributed among nearly all major industry lines. Durable goods manufacturers added 6,300 employes over the month, with the most significant increase occurring in primary metals (+1,800).

Nondurable goods industries contributed 3,600 jobs since May with the largest portion of the increase coming from food and kindred products which rose 1,200. Within all of manufacturing the only major industry losses were in instruments and related products(-100) and apparel and other textile products (-200).

JUNE ADVANCES - TWICE WHAT WAS EXPECTED

Nonmanufacturing jobs increased by 20,000 during June to a total of 4,009,200 with the strongest gains recorded in construction, retail trade and services. The advances were double the normal June expectations. The growth in construction and retail employment is seen as an especially positive sign in view of rising interest rates. The only notable June decline in nonmanufacturing came in educational services.

Compared to last year at this time, total nonmanufacturing employment increased 115,000. Displaying significant annual growth are: contract construction (+16,700), retail trade (+17,700), business services (+18,700), and health services (+15,400).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987	JUN 1988 P/	MAY 1988	JUN 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	421.48	418.16	409.53	41.2	40.8	41.2	10.23	10.20	9.94
DURABLE GOODS	460.57	455.62	451.34	42.1	41.8	42.3	10.94	10.90	10.67
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	360.09	352.10	364.15	41.2	40.8	43.3	8.74	8.63	8.41
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	358.75	353.91	353.74	40.4	39.9	40.8	8.88	8.87	8.67
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	456.46	457.72	440.48	42.7	43.1	42.6	10.69	10.62	10.34
PRIMARY METALS	548.23	541.45	537.50	43.1	42.6	43.0	12.72	12.71	12.50
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	448.38	445.63	444.32	42.3	42.2	42.6	10.60	10.56	10.43
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	480.05	473.03	462.67	42.9	42.5	42.8	11.19	11.13	10.81
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	411.41	408.84	412.87	41.1	40.6	41.0	10.01	10.07	10.07
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	535.91	527.90	492.71	42.6	42.3	41.3	12.58	12.48	11.93
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	414.91	412.89	425.70	40.4	40.4	41.9	10.27	10.22	10.16
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	396.40	379.82	417.10	39.6	38.6	43.0	10.01	9.84	9.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	370.00	364.19	357.01	40.0	39.5	39.8	9.25	9.22	8.97
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	409.00	404.60	388.63	40.9	40.5	39.9	10.00	9.99	9.74
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	244.95	244.26	243.49	39.7	41.4	36.4	6.17	5.90	6.18
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	287.03	279.69	276.21	39.7	38.9	39.8	7.23	7.19	6.94
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	222.84	219.04	212.29	36.0	35.5	35.8	6.19	6.17	5.93
PAPER PRODUCTS	471.24	468.72	470.11	44.0	43.2	44.1	10.71	10.85	10.66
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	430.75	426.80	429.72	39.7	39.3	39.9	10.85	10.86	10.77
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	523.50	514.31	506.18	42.7	42.4	43.3	12.26	12.13	11.69
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	616.82	613.80	543.58	44.6	44.0	41.4	13.83	13.95	13.13
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	379.96	374.53	380.42	41.8	41.8	42.6	9.09	8.96	8.93
LEATHER PRODUCTS	234.46	225.34	224.23	38.0	36.7	38.2	6.17	6.14	5.87
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	424.80	432.12	425.96	35.4	36.1	36.5	12.00	11.97	11.67
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	662.76	634.44	624.59	42.0	40.8	41.2	15.78	15.55	15.16
COMMUNICATIONS	533.45	532.27	517.06	40.2	39.9	39.5	13.27	13.34	13.09
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	640.70	640.05	638.06	42.6	42.5	43.2	15.04	15.06	14.77
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	179.04	175.06	179.32	28.6	27.7	29.3	6.26	6.32	6.12

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN JUNE

Hourly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers rose to an all time high in June. Workers in manufacturing industries were averaging $10.23 per hour, an increase of three cents per hour since May. The average weekly hours of production workers was even with the year-ago level of 41.2 hours. The combination of average weekly hours and hourly earnings translated into week earnings of $421.48.

The largest average work week of 44.6 hours was recorded by the workers in the petroleum and coal products industries. Two other industries put in hours in excess of 43 hours: primary metals (43.1) and paper products (44.0). Workers in general merchandise stores recorded the shortest work week, 28.6 hours, which was an increase of 0.9 hours over last month.

Production workers within durable goods industries saw an average of $460.57 in their pay checks,. $9.23 more than one year ago. Weekly incomes for durable goods workers varied between $358.75 per week in furniture industries and $548.23 per week in primary metals.

Average weekly earnings for nondurable goods production workers was $370.00 per week, and varied between a pay check of $222.84 in the apparel industries and $616.82 per week for petroleum and coal products' workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUN	MAY	JUN.	NET CHANGE FROM	
	1988	1988	1987	MAY 88	JUN. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	73,976	69,608	102,737	4,368	-28,761
Weeks Claimed	470,361	471,080	625,947	-719	155,586
---Average Weekly Volume	106,900	107,064	142,261	-163	-35,360
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.3%	3.1%	-0.0	-0.8
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	24,522	22,822	38,938	1,700	-14,416
Final Payments	6,769	6,844	7,759	-75	-990
Weeks Paid	436,853	414,838	542,525	22,015	-105,672
Net Benefit Amount	$64,866,112	$60,563,133	$79,626,386	-$4,269,979	-$14,793,274
Avg Check Amount	$148.41	$145.99	$146.77	$2.42	$164

CLAIMS ACTIVITY REMAINS WELL BELOW YEAR-AGO LEVELS

Despite a modest increase from May, the June initial claims count is down 28,761 or 28 percent from a year ago. Total weeks claimed for June fell to an annual low of 470,361, which is the month's fewest weeks claimed since 1973. The insured unemployment rate, unchanged at 2.3 percent, posted a 19-year low for the month of June.

Fueled by over-the-month gains in both weeks paid and the average check amount, net benefits in June registered a $4.3 million increase over May. Although the June 1988 benefit payment total was $14.8 million below a year ago; virtually all of this disparity can be attributed to additional benefit payments that related to unemployment from an earlier year that were finalized in June 1987. Net benefit payments over the first half of 1988 have totaled $482 million compared to $549 million for the first half of 1987, a 12 percent drop.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Weeks claimed are requests for benefits filed by claimants experienced total, partial, or part-totals unemployment for given weeks (includes waiting weeks claimed and requests subsequently denied).

Weeks paid are weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

CHESTER COUNTY HAS THE LOWEST JOBLESS RATE

The ranking of Pennsylvania's counties remained relatively static during June. Chester county at 3.1 percent continued to have the lowest rate in the state while Greene County topped off the list at the 67 spot with a 12.8 percent rate of unemployment.

The healthy economic climate in Chester County justifies further analysis. The county has a population of 339,100 (according to 1986 estimates). The number of people working or unemployed and seeking employment totals 187,900 (preliminary, June 1987), 5,900 of this total are unemployed and seeking work.

During 1987 employers in Chester County hired 139,235 persons. Percentage distribution of jobs are as follows: manufacturing (24 percent), retail trade (15 percent), state/local government (9 percent), wholesale trade (7 percent), finance/insurance/real estate (7 percent), construction (6 percent), and transportation/public utilities (4 percent).

JUNE RATE
OF UNEMPLOYMENT

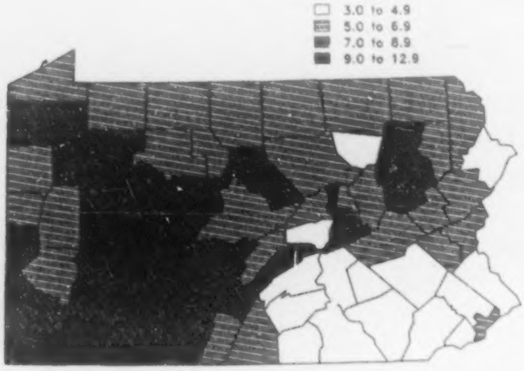


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JUNE - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (Percent)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.1	5900
Cumberland	2	3.4	3600
Montgomery	3	3.5	13600
Snyder	3	3.5	600
Bucks	5	3.8	11200
Delaware	6	4.0	11900
Lancaster	7	4.1	9100
Dauphin	8	4.3	5700
York	9	4.4	7900
Adams	10	4.5	1700
Lebanon	10	4.5	2900
Perry	12	4.8	900
Berks	13	4.9	8700
Pike	13	4.9	600
Sullivan	13	4.9	100
Lehigh	16	5.1	7500
Warren	16	5.1	1100
Columbia	18	5.2	1600
Franklin	18	5.2	2600
Lycoming	18	5.2	3100
Mercer	18	5.2	2700
Montour	18	5.2	400
Wayne	18	5.2	1100
Allegheny	24	5.3	34400
Cameron	24	5.3	100
Monroe	24	5.3	2300
Bradford	27	5.5	1600
Fulton	27	5.5	300
Lackawanna	29	5.6	6100
Tioga	29	5.6	1000
Northampton	31	5.7	6500
Union	31	5.7	900
Elk	33	5.8	1000
Potter	34	5.9	500
Susquehanna	34	5.9	1100
Centre	36	6.0	3600
Mifflin	37	6.3	1300
Schuylkill	38	6.4	4700
Butler	39	6.5	4600
Carbon	39	6.5	1600
McKean	41	6.6	1400
Erie	42	6.8	8800
Philadelphia	42	6.8	50800
Lawrence	44	6.9	3100
Clinton	45	7.1	1100
Venango	46	7.2	1900
Westmoreland	46	7.2	12300
Wyoming	48	7.3	1000
Huntingdon	49	7.4	1300
Blair	50	7.7	4700
Juniata	50	7.7	700
Crawford	52	7.8	3000
Luzerne	52	7.8	12400
Northumberland	54	7.9	3800
Cambria	55	8.0	5100
Jefferson	55	8.0	1600
Somerset	55	8.0	2600
Washington	55	8.0	7400
Clarion	59	8.2	1400
Forest	60	8.8	200
Bedford	61	8.9	2000
Clearfield	61	8.9	3100
Fayette	63	9.1	5300
Armstrong	64	9.2	2600
Beaver	65	9.4	6000
Indiana	66	10.7	3800
Greene	67	12.8	1800

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JUNE 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MAY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JUNE 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6455	5.3	6783	5.6	7308	6.1
PENNSYLVANIA	292	5.1	286	5.1	324	5.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.4	4.5	13.0	4.1	16.0	5.1
ALTOONA	4.5	7.5	4.1	6.9	4.1	7.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.6	8.9	5.9	9.4	5.9	9.5
ERIE MSA	7.6	6.0	7.5	5.9	9.2	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.5	3.6	11.8	3.7	13.3	4.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.1
LANCASTER MSA	7.4	3.4	7.5	3.5	8.7	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	97.8	4.1	99.2	4.1	106.9	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.0	5.8	56.1	5.9	62.4	6.6
READING MSA	7.2	4.1	7.2	4.1	8.1	4.8
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21.2	6.0	20.7	5.9	23.5	6.8
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.2	2.5	5.0	3.2	6.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.2	5.3	3.2	5.3	3.5	5.9
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	3.0	5.2
YORK MSA	8.1	3.8	8.6	4.0	9.1	4.4

* Preliminary data.

JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

The rate of unemployment for Pennsylvania's major labor market areas ranged between 3.4 percent in Lancaster MSA to 8.9 in Beaver County PMSA. Rates of unemployment June to June declined in all major labor market areas with the exception of Altoona which showed a 0.5 percentage point gain.

The most recent ranking of the 247 major labor market areas in the nation reveals that Beaver County's PMSA jobless rate (not seasonally adjusted) for May of 8.9 percent ranked it twentieth. Rankings are reported highest to lowest. The other extreme was Lancaster MSA with an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted); it ranked 190th.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

The unemployment rates for the Service Delivery Areas (SDA's) ranged from 3.1 percent for SDA 21 to 9.4 percent for SDA 5 in June (see table 7).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JUNE 1988 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA	NAME	LABOR FORCE	EMP	UNEMP	RATE (%)
01	Erie City/Erie County Employment and Training	128.5	119.8	8.8	6.8
02	Northwestern Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc	105.8	98.2	7.6	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh JTPA	172.9	162.8	10.1	5.8
04	County of Allegheny, Department of Federal Programs	471.8	447.5	24.3	5.2
05	Job Training for Beaver County, Inc	63.9	57.8	6.0	9.4
06	Tri-County Manpower Administration	134.6	123.6	11.0	8.2
07	PIC of Fayette-Westmoreland, Inc	229.8	212.2	17.6	7.7
08	Washington/Greene Co. Job Training Agency	106.8	97.6	9.2	8.6
09	North Central Pa. Regional Planning and Development Commission	102.6	95.0	7.6	7.4
10	Southern Alleghenies Planning and Dev Commission	202.6	186.6	16.0	7.9
11	Mid-State Emp. & Training Consortium	156.8	147.7	9.1	5.8
12	Central Region Training Services, Inc.	130.3	122.2	8.1	6.2
13	Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission	81.7	76.9	4.8	5.9
14	Scranton-Lackawanna Human Development Agency, Inc.	108.0	101.9	6.1	5.6
15	County of Carbon	99.9	94.4	5.5	5.5
16	Luzerne County Human Resources Development Department	232.3	215.2	17.1	7.4
17	Philadelphia Private Industry Council	747.6	696.8	50.8	6.8
18	Bucks County Off. of Employment & Trainingl	290.8	279.7	11.2	3.8
19	Montgomery Co. Training & Employment Program	385.2	371.6	13.6	3.5
20	Delaware Co. Office of Employment & Training	297.9	286.0	11.9	4.0
21	Chester Co. Office of Economic Development	187.9	182.0	5.9	3.1
22	PIC of Lehigh Valley, Inc	262.5	248.4	14.1	5.4
23	Berks Co. Employment & Training	176.8	168.1	8.7	4.9
24	Susquehanna Employment & Training Corporation	321.6	308.5	13.1	4.1
25	Lancaster Employment & Training Agency	219.7	210.6	9.1	4.1
26	York Co. Employment & Training Consortium	178.8	170.9	7.9	4.4
27	Franklin-Adams Employment & Training Consortium	93.0	88.5	4.6	4.9
28	West Central Job Partnership	96.2	90.4	5.8	6.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5786.0	5461.0	325.0	5.6

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Research and Statistics Division of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Highlights

- Pennsylvania's labor force showed a renewed surge of strength in August as seasonally adjusted employment reached an all-time high.
- Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, declined to a 14-year low, while the unemployment rate dipped below 5.0 percent for the second time this year to 4.5 percent in August.
- The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs expanded in August to replace July as the second highest level of employment ever.
- Hourly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers rose to $10.27 per hour in July, but average weekly hours were down, which resulted in a decrease in average weekly earnings.
- The total number of weeks claimed for unemployment insurance fell to the lowest level for any July since 1970; initial claims are down more than 11,000 from a year ago.

August 1988 DATA ISSUED: September 1988

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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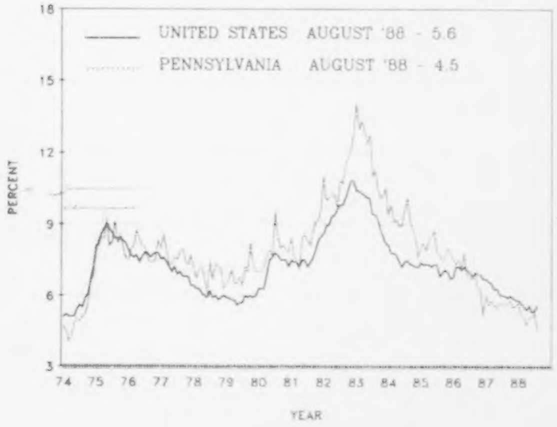
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT SETS A NEW RECORD, UNEMPLOYMENT AT A 14-YEAR LOW

Pennsylvania's labor force showed a renewed surge of strength in August as unemployment, seasonally adjusted, declined to a 14-year low and employment jumped to a new all-time high.

Labor force data made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor showed August seasonally adjusted joblessness in Pennsylvania at 260,000, down 42,000 from July. The sharp decline lowered the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.5 percent in August from 5.3 percent the previous month. At 4.5 percent, the rate was the lowest since April 1974 when a level of 4.3 percent was achieved. The August rate was well below the year earlier rate of 5.6 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Pennsylvania's strong economy has drawn into the labor force--and provided jobs--for many workers who would not normally participate during less active economic times. The new high in civilian employment of 5,526,000 in August represented a surprisingly large gain of 93,000 from the month earlier level. The previous high was set in January of this year at 5,497,000. The August gain represented nearly two-thirds of the 151,000 increase over the year ago level.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	AUG 1987	NET CHANGE JUL 1988	NET CHANGE AUG 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,786	5,735	5,691	51	95
Employment	5,526	5,433	5,375	93	151
Unemployment	260	302	316	-42	-56
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.5	5.3	5.6	-0.8	-1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,928	5,882	5,837	46	91
Employment	5,680	5,568	5,534	112	146
Unemployment	249	315	303	66	-54
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.2	5.3	5.2	-1.1	-1.0

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, also hit a new all-time high in August at 5,680,000. This figure is up 112,000 from the July level of 5,568,000 which represented the previous all-time high. Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality was 249,000 in August, down 66,000 from July. The sharp decline cut the unadjusted rate of unemployment to 4.2 percent in August from 5.3 percent one month earlier.

As with the case in July, the large employment gain and drop in unemployment reported by the CPS are not supported by advanced preliminary results of the Bureau of Research and Statistics survey of employers. It is possible that part of the substantial improvement reported for August is an exaggeration by the CPS and should be considered with caution until the release of September data.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	AUG 1988 AP/	JUL 1988 P/	JUNE 1988	JUL 1987	NET CHANGE TO JULY 1988 FROM: JUNE 1988	JUL 1987
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5058.7	5055.7	5075.4	4931.2	-19.7	124.5
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1058.9	1051.8	1058.8	1041.7	-7.0	10.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	605.9	605.3	606.2	592.4	-0.9	12.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.5	31.7	30.4	-0.2	1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.2	21.6	21.4	-0.4	-0.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.8	49.1	47.8	-0.3	1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.4	92.9	88.8	0.5	4.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.2	93.4	91.6	-0.2	1.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		108.9	108.5	104.9	0.4	4.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.7	92.9	93.1	-0.2	-0.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.6	61.0	59.4	-0.4	1.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.2	34.3	34.6	-0.1	-0.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.8	20.8	20.4	0.0	0.4
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	453.0	446.5	452.6	449.3	-6.1	-2.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.1	90.5	90.4	0.6	0.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.1	0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		29.9	31.0	31.2	-1.1	-1.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		77.8	82.4	83.1	-4.6	-5.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.2	41.8	41.7	-0.6	-0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.5	81.8	81.0	-0.3	0.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	61.1	59.6	0.2	1.7
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.7	10.3	11.0	0.4	-0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.9	42.2	40.2	-0.3	1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.0	10.3	10.1	-0.3	-0.1
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3998.5	3998.6	4015.3	3888.3	-16.7	110.3
MINING	29.6	29.9	30.0	30.8	-0.1	-0.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	258.0	256.8	246.2	242.9	10.6	13.9
TRANSPORTATION	138.2	137.2	141.5	135.0	-4.3	2.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	106.0	105.9	105.5	105.8	0.4	0.1
COMMUNICATIONS		49.6	49.5	49.9	0.1	-0.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		56.3	56.0	55.9	0.3	0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.3	270.9	270.3	267.2	0.6	3.7
RETAIL TRADE	880.0	877.4	879.8	860.4	-2.4	17.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.2	122.6	123.2	-0.4	-1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	301.7	301.8	300.1	297.1	1.7	4.7
BANKING		88.8	88.5	90.1	0.3	-1.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS		89.4	88.9	85.4	0.5	4.0
SERVICES	1354.4	1351.9	1345.4	1284.4	6.5	67.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		238.8	236.5	220.2	2.3	18.6
HEALTH SERVICES		435.7	433.8	421.1	1.9	14.6
--HOSPITALS		238.2	237.8	232.2	0.4	6.0
LEGAL SERVICES		39.0	38.7	37.2	0.3	1.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		131.3	138.1	123.2	-6.8	8.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		87.1	87.1	83.6	0.0	3.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		65.7	64.5	60.5	1.2	5.2
GOVERNMENT	661.3	666.8	696.5	664.7	-29.7	2.1
FEDERAL		144.0	144.2	142.3	-0.2	1.7
STATE		134.5	139.5	138.2	-5.0	-3.7
LOCAL		388.3	412.8	384.2	-24.5	4.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.3	5.3	1.3	1.2	4.0	4.1

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

ADVANCED PRELIMINARY DATA STRONG IN AUGUST

Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment grew by 3,000 over-the-month to 5,058,700, according to advanced preliminary figures. This replaced the July total of 5,055,700 as the second highest level ever. The current record was set in June of this year. Employment increased by 120,200 over last year, making this the highest total employment ever recorded in the month of August.

Manufacturing rose by 7,100 over-the-month, a somewhat higher increase than would be seasonally expected, to 1,058,900. This was primarily due to an expansion in the nondurable goods industries.

Nonmanufacturing employment declined by 100, a much lower reduction than would be anticipated in August. Contract construction (258,000) and services and miscellaneous (1,354,400) reached all time highs this month.

Compared to one year ago, employment advanced in all major industries except nondurable goods and mining. Manufacturing gained 12,200 jobs and nonmanufacturing expanded by 108,400 with the majority of the rise in nonmanufacturing coming from an increase of 70,300 jobs in services.

LESS THAN NORMAL SEASONAL DECLINE IN JULY REFLECTS A STRONG ECONOMY

Nonagricultural establishment employment in July was 5,055,700, the second highest level ever. The record of 5,075,400 was set in June of this year, with May the third highest. This represents a less than normal seasonal decline of 19,700 jobs since June, indicating continued economic strength for the Commonwealth. This year's mid-summer decline was softened due to fewer plant vacation shutdowns. As a result, employment for the month was at the highest July figure ever.

Most jobs lost during July were in the nonmanufacturing sector, primarily in educational services (down 6,800) and local government (down 24,500), both due to summer school closings.

Despite the overall loss of 16,700 jobs in nonmanufacturing, the July total of 3,998,600 was the second highest on record. Several sectors experienced significant over-the-month expansion. Setting new records in July were contract construction (256,800), wholesale trade (270,900), finance, insurance and real estate (301,800), and services (1,351,900).

Manufacturing employment, at 1,051,800 in July, declined a modest 7,000 from June. This represented only half the loss normally experienced during July. Most of the decline was in textile mill products and apparel, and other textile products within the nondurable goods industries.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1988 P/	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988 P/	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988 P/	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	419.02	421.48	405.32	40.8	41.2	40.9	10.27	10.23	9.91
DURABLE GOODS	453.60	460.57	440.96	41.5	42.1	41.6	10.93	10.94	10.60
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	354.24	360.64	358.69	41.0	41.5	42.6	8.64	8.69	8.42
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	363.37	358.75	353.83	40.6	40.4	41.0	8.95	8.88	8.63
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	458.17	456.68	438.65	42.9	42.8	42.3	10.68	10.67	10.37
PRIMARY METALS	537.20	549.50	522.88	42.1	43.2	42.1	12.76	12.72	12.42
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	445.42	448.59	427.04	42.1	42.4	41.3	10.58	10.58	10.34
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	471.37	478.76	453.03	42.2	42.9	42.3	11.17	11.16	10.71
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	402.38	411.67	401.17	39.8	40.8	40.4	10.11	10.09	9.93
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	515.42	538.45	489.57	41.6	42.7	40.9	12.39	12.61	11.97
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	428.26	418.61	434.73	41.7	41.0	43.0	10.27	10.21	10.11
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	371.42	392.63	399.75	37.9	39.5	41.0	9.80	9.94	9.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	372.67	369.08	359.50	39.9	39.9	39.9	9.34	9.25	9.01
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	414.92	411.64	393.09	41.0	41.0	40.4	10.12	10.04	9.73
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	247.26	247.73	254.59	39.0	39.7	40.8	6.34	6.24	6.24
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	278.74	289.02	267.80	38.5	39.7	38.7	7.24	7.28	6.92
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	219.45	222.22	213.12	35.8	35.9	36.0	6.13	6.19	5.92
PAPER PRODUCTS	486.59	474.08	466.91	44.6	44.1	43.8	10.91	10.75	10.66
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	428.58	427.68	432.00	39.5	39.6	40.0	10.85	10.80	10.80
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	525.10	522.70	499.36	42.9	42.6	42.9	12.24	12.27	11.64
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	589.36	591.41	582.03	42.8	43.2	44.6	13.77	13.69	13.05
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	381.89	379.13	378.06	41.6	41.8	42.1	9.18	9.07	8.98
LEATHER PRODUCTS	226.07	234.46	231.08	37.0	38.0	39.1	6.11	6.17	5.91
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	443.81	427.56	368.20	36.2	35.6	32.7	12.26	12.01	11.26
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	639.84	677.95	625.95	41.2	42.8	41.1	15.53	15.84	15.23
COMMUNICATIONS	544.58	532.13	539.98	41.1	40.1	40.6	13.25	13.27	13.30
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	645.22	641.98	630.20	42.9	42.6	42.9	15.04	15.07	14.69
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	181.10	179.71	182.99	28.7	28.3	29.9	6.31	6.35	6.12

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS DROP IN JULY

Hourly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers rose to $10.27 per hour in July. The increase was due to an over-the-month rise of nine cents in the hourly earnings of nondurable goods workers. Among the largest gainers within nondurable goods were: paper products workers with an increase of 16 cents, rubber and plastics products workers with a gain of 11 cents and tobacco products workers with a ten cents increase. Durable goods workers saw their average hourly earnings reduced by one cent from last month, but were up 33 cents over July a year ago.

Although hourly earnings rose, average weekly hours were down from both last month and July of 1987. This resulted in a drop in the average weekly earnings from $421.48 in June to $419.02 in July.

The decrease in average weekly hours occurred in durable goods, both for the month and a year ago. Hours for nondurable goods workers maintained both month-ago and year-ago levels.

Within nonmanufacturing industries only workers in anthracite coal mining saw an increase in their hourly earnings over last month, while hourly earnings in all other nonmanufacturing industries declined. Average hourly earnings in communications were down both for the month and compared to last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 88	JULY 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	82,617	73,976	94,055	8,641	-11,438
Weeks Claimed	448,849	470,361	524,226	-21,512	-75,377
---Average Weekly Volume	106,869	106,900	113,962	-31	-7,093
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	-0.0	-0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	32,192	24,522	37,461	7,670	-5,269
Final Payments	7,837	6,769	10,456	1,068	-2,619
Weeks Paid	394,674	436,853	502,318	-42,179	-107,644
Net Benefit Amount	$57,547,049	$64,833,112	$71,468,026	-$7,286,063	-$13,920,977
Avg. Check Amount	$145.81	$148.41	$142.28	-$2.60	$3.53

WEEKS CLAIMED TOTAL FALLS TO LOWEST LEVEL OF YEAR

Weeks claimed in July fell to a 1988 low of 448,849 which is the lowest total reported for July since 1970. The number of weeks claimed has fallen for five successive months. July claims were down 14.4 percent from the year ago volume of 524,226. The insured unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.3 percent. The initial claims total for July, as a result of increases in each of the last two months, moved 13,009 above the May total. However, the increase over this period reflects a normal seasonal pattern. From a longer term perspective, the July initial claims total is more than 11,000 below the year ago.

Decreases from a month ago in both weeks paid and the average check amount dropped net benefits from June by $7.3 million to $57.5 million. July's figures for weeks paid, average check and net benefit amount represent the lowest levels for 1988. July's drop in weeks paid from a year ago absorbed an increase of $3.53 in the average check amount to keep the net benefit amount considerably below a year ago. July is the sixth month to date in 1988 realizing lower monthly benefit costs compared to 1987.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WEEKS CLAIMED are requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks (includes waiting weeks claimed and requests subsequently denied).

WEEKS PAID are weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

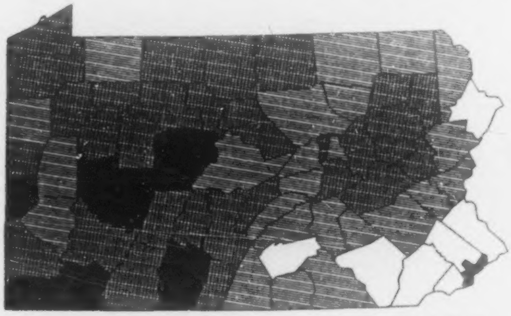
UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES VARY AMONG COUNTIES

Unemployment within Pennsylvania's counties in July varied from 3.3 percent to 11.5 percent with Chester and Greene Counties continuing to be ranked first and last, respectively.

Forty-five counties had a drop in their unemployment rates, twenty counties had higher unemployment rates and two counties remained the same. Eight counties had a decline in rates of 1.0 percent or more: Forest, Greene, Juniata, Pike, Monroe, Union, Washington, and Wayne. Six counties had increases in their unemployment rates of 1.0 percent or more: Cameron, Clearfield, Columbia, Lackawanna, Potter, and Schuylkill Counties.

The top twenty ranked counties, with unemployment rates of 4.8 percent or below, were all in the eastern part of the state. Counties with unemployment rates of 8.0 percent and above, the seven lowest ranking counties, were all in the West. Greene, Clearfield, and Indiana counties had double digit rates.



JULY RATE
OF UNEMPLOYMENT

☐ 2.0 to 3.9
▤ 4.0 to 5.9
▩ 6.0 to 7.9
■ 8.0 to 11.5

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JULY - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.3	6300
Montgomery	1	3.3	13100
Bucks	3	3.5	10500
Cumberland	3	3.5	3800
Delaware	5	3.6	11100
Pike	5	3.6	500
Lancaster	7	3.9	8800
Union	8	4.1	700
Wayne	8	4.1	900
Lebanon	10	4.2	2700
Monroe	11	4.3	1900
Montour	11	4.3	300
Adams	13	4.4	1700
Berks	13	4.4	7900
Franklin	13	4.4	2400
Lehigh	13	4.4	6500
York	13	4.4	7900
Snyder	18	4.5	800
Dauphin	19	4.6	6300
Perry	20	4.8	1000
Warren	21	4.9	1100
Lycoming	22	5.0	3100
Allegheny	23	5.2	33800
Bradford	23	5.2	1600
Northampton	23	5.2	6000
Sullivan	23	5.2	200
Mercer	27	5.3	2800
Susquehanna	28	5.6	1100
Centre	29	5.7	3500
Juniata	30	5.8	600
Butler	31	5.9	4200
Fulton	32	6.0	300
Philadelphia	32	6.0	45900
Lawrence	34	6.2	2800
Columbia	35	6.3	2000
Elk	35	6.3	1100
Erie	35	6.3	8300
Tioga	35	6.3	1200
McKean	39	6.5	1400
Huntingdon	40	6.8	1200
Lackawanna	40	6.8	7600
Washington	40	6.8	6300
Crawford	43	6.9	2700
Mifflin	43	6.9	1500
Venango	43	6.9	1800
Westmoreland	43	6.9	12000
Blair	47	7.1	4400
Cameron	47	7.1	200
Cambria	49	7.3	4700
Clarion	49	7.3	1200
Clinton	51	7.4	1100
Northumberland	51	7.4	3600
Jefferson	53	7.5	1500
Carbon	54	7.6	1900
Forest	55	7.7	100
Potter	55	7.7	600
Wyoming	55	7.7	1000
Schuylkill	58	7.8	5800
Luzerne	59	7.9	12800
Somerset	59	7.9	2600
Bedford	61	8.0	1800
Armstrong	62	8.2	2300
Beaver	63	9.0	5800
Fayette	63	9.0	5300
Clearfield	65	10.0	3500
Indiana	65	10.0	3500
Greene	67	11.5	1600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JULY 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JUNE 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JULY 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6625	5.4	6455	5.3	7251	6.0
PENNSYLVANIA	302	5.3	292	5.1	322	5.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.5	4.5	14.8	4.6	16.7	5.3
ALTOONA	4.5	7.5	4.5	7.5	4.0	6.8
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.9	9.3	5.7	9.0	6.7	10.8
ERIE MSA	8.1	6.3	7.9	6.2	9.1	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.2	4.1	11.7	3.7	13.7	4.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.2
LANCASTER MSA	8.2	3.8	7.6	3.5	7.9	3.7
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	100.3	4.2	97.3	4.0	107.4	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	55.4	5.8	55.3	5.8	65.1	6.9
READING MSA	7.2	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.8	4.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.2	6.6	22.1	6.3	22.3	6.5
SHARON MSA	2.8	5.6	2.6	5.1	3.5	7.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.8	3.2	5.3	3.4	5.7
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.2	5.2	3.0	5.0	3.2	5.5
YORK MSA	9.4	4.3	8.2	3.8	9.2	4.4

* Preliminary data.

MOST LABOR MARKET AREAS IMPROVE OVER THE YEAR

Although the rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) increased in the majority of Pennsylvania's fifteen major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) over the month, the unemployment rates of eleven of these areas are down from one year ago. Among the most improved from last July are: Sharon MSA with a drop of 1.7 percent to 5.6 percent; Beaver County PMSA, minus 1.5 percent to a 9.3 percent rate; and Pittsburgh PMSA, which decreased by 1.1 percent over the year to a present level of 5.8 percent unemployment. Of the remaining four MSA's, three recorded an over-the-year increase of only 0.1 percent, while the Altoona MSA had a rise of 0.7 percent, to an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

The unemployment rates for the Service Delivery Areas(SDA's) ranged from 3.3 percent for SDA's19 (Montgomery County) and 21(Chester County) to 9.0 percent for SDA 5 (Beaver County). SDA 8 (Greene and Washington Counties) showed the most improvement over-the-month with a decrease of 1.2 percentage points to a current rate of 7.4 percent unemployment (seeTable 7).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JULY 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE (%)
01	(Erie)	131.1	122.8	8.3	6.3
02	(Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren)	105.3	98.4	6.9	6.6
03	(City of Pittsburgh)	175.1	164.9	10.2	5.8
04	(Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh)	476.9	453.3	23.6	5.0
05	(Beaver)	64.8	59.0	5.8	9.0
06	(Armstrong, Butler, Indiana)	134.9	124.9	10.0	7.4
07	(Fayette, Westmoreland)	232.2	214.9	17.3	7.5
08	(Greene, Washington)	107.1	99.2	7.9	7.4
09	(Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter)	104.3	96.1	8.3	7.9
10	(Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset)	204.6	189.6	15.0	7.3
11	(Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin)	159.6	150.4	9.2	5.8
12	(Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union)	133.1	125.0	8.0	6.0
13	(Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming)	84.6	79.6	5.0	5.9
14	(Lackawanna)	111.8	104.1	7.6	6.8
15	(Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne)	104.1	98.9	5.2	5.0
16	(Luzerne, Schuylkill)	238.2	219.6	18.7	7.8
17	(Philadelphia)	759.8	713.8	45.9	6.0
18	(Bucks)	297.0	286.5	10.5	3.5
19	(Montgomery)	393.8	380.7	13.1	3.3
20	(Delaware)	304.0	293.0	11.1	3.6
21	(Chester)	192.7	186.4	6.3	3.3
22	(Lehigh, Northampton)	264.6	252.0	12.6	4.8
23	(Berks)	178.0	170.1	7.9	4.4
24	(Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry)	328.4	314.8	13.7	4.2
25	(Lancaster)	224.6	215.8	8.8	3.9
26	(York)	180.9	173.0	7.9	4.4
27	(Adams, Franklin)	93.8	89.7	4.1	4.4
28	(Lawrence, Mercer)	96.7	91.1	5.6	5.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5882.0	5567.0	315.0	5.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA HUNTINGDON LMA INDIANA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-
LEBANON-CARLISLE
MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN
BETHLEHEM MSA
BEDFORD LMA
BRADFORD LMA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- The recent powerful performance of Pennsylvania's labor force retreated in September from the record employment and 14-year low unemployment levels set in August.
- Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 55,000 over the month, to a rate of 5.4 percent from 4.5 percent in August.
- At 5,081,700, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural employment set another record in September. An over-the-month gain of 24,100 jobs exceeded seasonal expectations.
- Year-to-date totals for claims are down substantially over last year: initial claims dropped 11 percent and weeks claimed fell by 12 percent.
- August marks the first month in the 1980s in which every county in Pennsylvania had an unemployment rate (unadjusted) below ten percent.

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September 1988 DATA ISSUED: October 1988

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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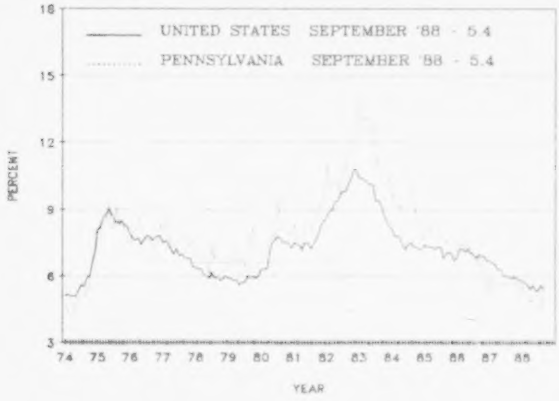
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS RETREAT TOWARD JULY LEVELS

The recent powerful performance of Pennsylvania's labor force slowed in September. After setting a new all-time high for employment and a 14-year low for unemployment in August, labor force statistics retreated toward levels reported for July.

Labor force data made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor show September seasonally adjusted unemployment in Pennsylvania at 315,000, up 55,000 from August. The sharp increase pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.4 percent from 4.5 percent in August. At 5.4 percent, the rate returned to the narrow band just above 5.0 percent where it has been for most of 1988. The September rate held below the year earlier rate of 5.6 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Seasonally adjusted employment slipped 26,000 from the August all-time high of 5,526,000. At 5,500,000, September's level represents the second highest seasonally adjusted employment count ever. The minimal September employment loss failed to reflect the sizeable unemployment increase. This translates to a higher labor force in September. At 5,815,000, the seasonally adjusted September labor force was the second highest ever, behind only January of this year. This is a tribute to the strength of Pennsylvania's economy which has drawn into the labor force, and provided jobs for many workers who would not normally participate during less active economic times.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,815	5,786	5,683	29	132
Employment	5,500	5,526	5,365	-26	135
Unemployment	315	260	318	55	-3
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.4	4.5	5.6	0.9	-0.2
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,845	5,928	5,715	-83	130
Employment	5,549	5,680	5,418	-131	131
Unemployment	296	249	297	47	-1
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.2	5.2	0.9	-0.1

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, was 5,549,000 in September, down 131,000 from August. Most of this decline represented youth vacating summer jobs upon their return to school.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 296,000 in September, up 47,000 since August. The sharp increase pushed the unadjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.1 percent from 4.2 percent one month earlier. Part of the 47,000 increase was due to women reentering the labor force to find jobs following the return of children to school. However, much of the 47,000 upturn cannot be accounted for, but represent a rebound from the exaggerated drop in August unemployment. A cautionary note was released last month with the August data to avoid assigning too much importance to the low August unemployment.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	SEPT. 1988 AP/	AUG. 1988 P/	JULY 1988	AUG.. 1987	NET CHANGE TO AUG. 1988 FROM:	
					JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5081.7	5057.6	5056.5	4938.5	1.1	119.1
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1059.0	1055.6	1051.1	1046.7	4.5	8.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	606.4	603.3	604.8	592.5	-1.5	10.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.8	31.5	30.7	0.3	1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.7	21.3	21.8	0.4	-0.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		49.0	48.7	48.3	0.3	0.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.8	93.3	88.9	-0.5	3.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.0	93.0	92.7	0.0	0.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		108.8	108.6	104.3	0.2	4.5
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.1	92.6	92.3	-0.5	-0.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		59.0	60.7	58.9	-1.7	0.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		34.5	34.3	34.2	0.2	0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.6	20.8	20.4	-0.2	0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	452.6	452.3	446.3	454.2	6.0	-1.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.5	91.1	91.6	1.4	0.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.6	29.9	31.6	0.7	-1.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		81.1	77.7	85.5	3.4	-4.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.5	41.2	41.7	0.3	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.6	81.4	81.4	0.2	0.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.0	61.3	59.6	-0.3	1.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.1	-0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.2	41.9	40.3	0.3	1.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	-0.4
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4019.2	4000.8	4000.1	3890.1	0.7	110.7
MINING	29.8	29.7	29.9	31.1	-0.2	-1.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	258.1	259.2	256.9	245.6	2.3	13.6
TRANSPORTATION	142.0	136.1	135.9	135.4	0.2	0.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.3	106.1	106.1	105.5	0.0	0.6
COMMUNICATIONS		49.8	49.8	49.9	0.0	-0.1
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		56.3	56.3	55.6	0.0	0.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	268.1	270.0	270.4	266.9	-0.4	3.1
RETAIL TRADE	882.0	874.5	876.9	865.3	-2.4	9.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		121.5	122.3	122.9	-0.8	-1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.4	301.8	301.4	296.6	0.4	5.2
BANKING		88.9	88.7	89.8	0.2	-0.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS		89.7	89.4	85.5	0.3	4.2
SERVICES	1366.0	1353.4	1353.4	1284.1	0.0	69.3
BUSINESS SERVICES		241.3	238.8	223.5	2.5	17.8
HEALTH SERVICES		437.2	436.2	421.0	1.0	16.2
--HOSPITALS		238.9	238.7	231.5	0.2	7.4
LEGAL SERVICES		38.2	39.0	36.7	-0.8	1.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		128.4	131.8	121.6	-3.4	6.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		87.8	87.5	82.5	0.3	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		66.4	65.7	61.0	0.7	5.4
OTHER SERVICES		354.1	354.4	337.8	-0.3	16.3
GOVERNMENT	668.5	670.0	669.2	659.6	0.8	10.4
FEDERAL		143.0	144.1	144.3	-1.1	-1.3
STATE		141.5	135.8	138.6	5.7	2.9
LOCAL		385.5	389.3	376.7	-3.8	8.8
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	3.5	1.2	5.3	1.7	-4.0	-0.4

AP/= Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

ANOTHER EMPLOYMENT RECORD SET IN SEPTEMBER

Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment set another record in September. At 5,081,700, employment was up 116,300 over a year ago. The previous record of 5,075,400 was set in June of this year. An over-the-month gain of 24,100 jobs was posted, far exceeding seasonal expectations.

Jobs within manufacturing increased again in September. A higher than seasonally expected rise of 3,400 brought employment to 1,059,000, primarily due to an upturn in the durable goods industries.

Nonmanufacturing employment also advanced in September. With an addition of 18,400 jobs over the month employment reached 4,019,200, which surpassed the previous record set in June.

Leading the expansion in nonmanufacturing industries were services and retail trade. With the addition of 12,600 jobs, employment in services reached 1,366,000, the highest ever in this industry sector. The over-the-month gain of 7,500 positions in retail trade brought employment to 882,000, the third highest level on record.

Most of the losses experienced in contract construction; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate are typical for September. Much of the employment loss in government was due to labor disputes in the public schools.

JOB LEVELS INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST

Nonagricultural establishment jobs increased by 1,100 during August to a volume of 5,057,600, the highest August level on record.

Manufacturing employment rose by 4,500 since July to a total of 1,055,600, the result of a 6,000 job gain in the nondurable goods sector.

Most job gains in this sector came in the apparel, food and textile industries, while transportation equipment posted the largest loss.

Nonmanufacturing employment totaled 4,000,800 in August, reflecting a gain of 700 jobs since July. Contract construction at 259,200 and finance, insurance and real estate at 301,800 reached all-time highs again in August. Services, which normally recedes in August, tied the record of 1,353,400 set in July. Gains in business services and other sectors within services were offset by a drop of 3,400 in educational services.

Government, which is also expected to slump in August, showed a slight upturn. This was due to an increase in the state government sector as the result of the settlement of the state employes strike.

Compared to one year ago, total employment advanced by 119,100 and was broad-based with gains in all major industries except nondurable goods and mining. Manufacturing gained 8,900 jobs while nonmanufacturing expanded by 110,700, with the majority of the rise in nonmanufacturing the result of a 69,300 employment increase in services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AUGUST 1988 P/	JULY 1988	AUGUST 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AUGUST 1988 P/	JULY 1988	AUGUST 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AUGUST 1988 P/	JULY 1988	AUGUST 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	418.20	419.42	409.36	40.8	40.8	41.1	10.25	10.28	9.96
DURABLE GOODS	453.74	455.52	447.49	41.4	41.6	41.9	10.96	10.95	10.68
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	351.41	351.65	361.66	41.1	40.7	42.8	8.55	8.64	8.45
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	368.96	375.16	360.59	40.5	42.2	41.4	9.11	8.89	8.71
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	455.18	457.96	442.19	42.7	42.8	42.6	10.66	10.70	10.38
PRIMARY METALS	531.65	541.43	533.35	41.6	42.2	42.6	12.78	12.83	12.52
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	445.20	445.62	438.27	42.0	42.0	41.9	10.60	10.61	10.46
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	474.14	472.07	463.06	42.6	42.3	42.6	11.13	11.16	10.87
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	406.80	402.78	410.23	40.0	39.8	40.9	10.17	10.12	10.03
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.57	522.90	480.00	41.6	42.0	40.1	12.73	12.45	11.97
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	410.17	430.56	418.55	39.9	41.6	41.4	10.28	10.35	10.11
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	388.22	373.92	411.73	38.9	38.0	41.8	9.98	9.84	9.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	372.00	370.80	361.30	40.0	39.7	40.1	9.30	9.34	9.01
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420.58	412.08	404.48	41.6	40.8	41.4	10.11	10.10	9.77
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	251.12	247.26	275.90	40.7	39.0	44.5	6.17	6.34	6.20
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	283.75	270.27	273.92	39.3	37.8	39.3	7.22	7.15	6.97
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	222.84	221.24	212.99	36.0	35.8	36.1	6.19	6.18	5.90
PAPER PRODUCTS	469.99	486.59	470.55	43.0	44.6	44.1	10.93	10.91	10.67
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	443.09	428.08	435.37	40.8	39.6	40.2	10.86	10.81	10.83
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	516.53	522.28	492.74	42.2	42.6	41.9	12.24	12.26	11.76
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	569.92	587.03	559.09	41.6	42.6	42.1	13.70	13.78	13.28
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	372.45	379.04	379.80	41.2	41.2	42.2	9.04	9.20	9.00
LEATHER PRODUCTS	231.10	219.98	229.12	36.8	36.3	38.9	6.28	6.06	5.89
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	448.43	444.17	424.13	37.4	36.2	36.5	11.99	12.27	11.62
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	661.70	636.73	641.44	42.2	41.4	42.2	15.68	15.38	15.20
COMMUNICATIONS	567.88	541.31	539.08	41.3	40.7	40.2	13.75	13.30	13.41
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	652.21	644.36	638.15	42.6	42.9	42.6	15.31	15.02	14.98
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	181.04	181.38	186.66	28.6	28.7	30.5	6.33	6.32	6.12

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY PAYCHECKS DOWN SLIGHTLY

Hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Pennsylvania declined by three cents since July to an August rate of $10.25. This topped the year-ago wage by twenty-nine cents an hour. The hourly rate in durable goods was up one cent since July while nondurable goods wage were down four cents an hour.

The average manufacturing work week, 40.8 hours, remained steady over the month. A 0.2 hour decrease in durable goods was offset by a 0.3 hour rise in the average weekly hours of nondurable goods workers.

The slight loss in hourly earnings coupled with no change in the work week resulted in an over-the-month drop of $1.22 in the weekly earnings of manufacturing workers, to a weekly paycheck of $418.20. This was $8.84 more than in August of 1987.

Average weekly earnings were up substantially over the month in four of the five nonmanufacturing sectors listed. The exception was general merchandise stores, which was down slightly due to a 0.1 hour decline in the work week. All sectors but anthracite mining paid their workers a high hourly wage in August. Workers in anthracite mining were earning 28 cents an hour less than they were earning in July.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	AUGUST 1988	JULY 1988	AUGUST 1987	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 88	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	64,065	82,617	63,113	-18,552	952
Weeks Claimed	495,702	448,849	475,191	46,853	20,511
—Average Weekly Volume	107,761	106,869	113,141	892	-5,380
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	0.0	-0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	26,808	32,192	24,700	-5,384	2,108
Final Payments	7,543	7,837	8,045	-294	-502
Weeks Paid	419,991	394,674	426,399	25,317	-6,408
Net Benefit Amount	$59,862,681	$57,547,049	$57,954,770	$2,315,632	$1,907,911
Avg. Check Amount	$142.53	$145.81	$135.92	-$3.28	$6.61

INITIAL CLAIMS TOTAL UNDERGOES SEASONAL DECLINE IN AUGUST

The initial claims total fell by 18,552 between July and August to a low for the year of 64,065. The July to August decline in initial claims coincides with normal seasonal patterns and the August 1988 figure is fewer than 1,000 claims higher than a year ago. The trend in weeks claimed generally lags that for initial claims. As a result, the weeks claimed total jumped from 448,849 in July to 495,702 in August, a 10 percent increase, which follows a similar increase in initial claims that occurred between June and July. Year-to-date totals for claims through August are down substantially in 1988 compared to a year ago. Initial claims have dropped by 11 percent and weeks claimed by 12 percent. In August, for the fourth successive month, the insured unemployment rate held steady at 2.3 percent.

Despite a $3.28 or two percent drop in the average check amount, the net benefit amount edged upward by $2.3 million in August from a month ago to $59.9 million. This upturn was generated by a 6 percent over-the-month increase in weeks paid. August posted the lowest average check amount for the year-to-date, $142.53, and if 1988 repeats the pattern of the prior four years, this figure will represent the low for the entire year. August was only the second month of 1988 for which the net benefit amount was higher than a year ago. The August increase over a year ago, however, was less than $2 million.

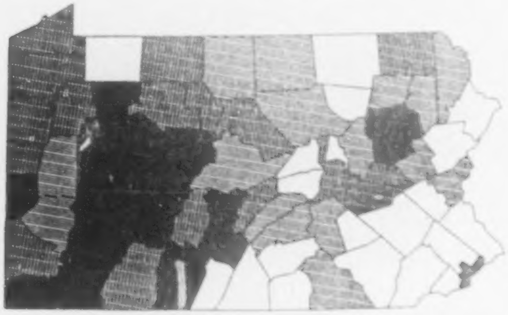
UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

ALL COUNTIES ARE BELOW TEN PERCENT

August is the first month during the 1980s in which every county in Pennsylvania had an unadjusted monthly unemployment rate below ten percent. All counties had a drop in unemployment rates over-the-month, with the exception of Cambria County, which registered an increase of 0.1 percentage point. Over-the-month declines in unemployment rates ranged from 3.5 percentage points in Potter County to 0.1 percentage point in Pike County.

Lancaster, Lebanon and Montgomery Counties ranked first with unemployment rates of 2.7 percent. Greene County, which has ranked last in recent months, registered a decrease of 2.0 percentage points over the month to a rate of 9.5, the lowest unadjusted monthly rate for the county since November of 1981.

Twenty-nine counties had rates below, three counties had rates equaling, and thirty-five counties had rates higher than the state unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.2 percent.



AUGUST RATE
OF UNEMPLOYMENT

☐ 2.6 to 3.5
▤ 3.6 to 4.5
▦ 4.6 to 5.5
■ 5.6 to 10.5

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
AUGUST - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Lancaster	1	2.7	6000
Lebanon	1	2.7	1800
Montgomery	1	2.7	10800
Chester	4	2.8	5400
Sullivan	4	2.8	100
Bucks	6	2.9	8800
Delaware	7	3.0	9200
Adams	8	3.1	1200
Cumberland	8	3.1	3500
Fulton	8	3.1	200
Snyder	8	3.1	600
Berks	12	3.2	5800
Franklin	12	3.2	1800
Bradford	14	3.3	1000
Lehigh	14	3.3	5000
Montour	14	3.3	300
Monroe	17	3.5	1500
Pike	17	3.5	500
Union	17	3.5	600
Warren	17	3.5	800
Dauphin	21	3.6	5000
Northampton	22	3.7	4300
Wayne	22	3.7	900
Lycoming	24	3.8	2400
York	24	3.8	6900
Columbia	26	3.9	1300
Tioga	26	3.9	800
Allegheny	28	4.0	25900
Centre	28	4.0	2500
Carbon	30	4.2	1000
Lackawanna	30	4.2	4700
Potter	30	4.2	300
Juniata	33	4.4	400
Perry	33	4.4	900
Wyoming	33	4.4	600
Butler	36	4.5	3200
Elk	37	4.7	800
Mercer	37	4.7	2500
Erie	39	4.8	6300
Somerset	40	4.9	1600
Cameron	41	5.0	100
Clinton	41	5.0	800
Lawrence	41	5.0	2300
McKean	41	5.0	1100
Philadelphia	45	5.1	38800
Blair	46	5.3	3300
Northumberland	46	5.3	2600
Susquehanna	46	5.3	1000
Mifflin	49	5.4	1200
Washington	49	5.4	5000
Crawford	51	5.5	2200
Schuylkill	51	5.5	4100
Venango	51	5.5	1500
Jefferson	54	5.6	1100
Huntingdon	55	5.7	1000
Luzerne	55	5.7	9400
Forest	57	5.8	100
Bedford	58	5.9	1400
Clarion	59	6.0	1000
Westmoreland	60	6.3	10900
Armstrong	61	6.5	1800
Beaver	62	7.3	4700
Cambria	63	7.4	4900
Fayette	64	7.9	4700
Clearfield	65	8.1	2800
Indiana	65	8.1	2800
Greene	67	9.5	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	AUGUST 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JULY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		AUGUST 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	6851	5.6	6625	5.4	7256	6.0
PENNSYLVANIA	260	4.5	302	5.3	316	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.4	4.1	14.2	4.4	15.2	4.7
ALTOONA	3.8	6.3	4.4	7.3	4.3	7.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.0	7.9	5.8	9.2	6.0	9.6
ERIE MSA	7.0	5.4	8.1	6.3	9.2	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.4	3.9	13.2	4.1	13.6	4.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.3
LANCASTER MSA	7.0	3.2	8.1	3.7	8.3	3.9
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	91.1	3.7	98.1	4.0	103.9	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	48.5	5.1	54.4	5.7	62.9	6.6
READING MSA	6.8	3.8	7.2	4.1	8.1	4.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.6	5.5	23.1	6.5	24.1	6.9
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.1	2.8	5.5	3.2	6.5
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.9	4.7	3.7	6.0	3.3	5.4
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.1	5.0	3.2	5.2	3.3	5.6
YORK MSA	8.5	3.9	9.3	4.3	9.6	4.5

* Preliminary data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN ALL MSAs and SDAs

During August, the rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) receded in all of Pennsylvania's fifteen major Metropolitan Statistical Areas over the month and also from one year ago.

The greatest improvements from August 1987 occurred in Erie MSA (-1.8 percent), Beaver County PMSA (-1.7 percent), Pittsburgh PMSA (-1.5 percent), and Scranton/Wilkes-Barre and Sharon MSAs with a decline of 1.4 percent each. In the July 1988 ranking of 250 major labor market areas in the nation, Beaver County PMSA ranked sixteenth on the high end and Lancaster County MSA ranked 188th on the low end, with rankings reported highest to lowest.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

The unemployment rates for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.7 percent for SDA 19 (Montgomery County) and SDA 25 (Lancaster County) to 7.3 percent for SDA 5 (Beaver County. All Twenty-eight SDAs recorded drops in their unemployment rates (see Table 7).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
AUGUST 1988 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE (%
01	Erie	131.8	125.5	6.3	4.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.5	101.0	5.5	5.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.3	166.7	7.6	4.4
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	476.5	458.2	18.2	3.8
05	Beaver	64.4	59.7	4.7	7.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	134.7	126.8	7.9	5.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.9	217.3	15.6	6.7
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	100.1	6.3	5.9
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.5	98.2	6.3	6.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	206.5	194.3	12.3	5.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming	162.0	155.2	6.8	4.2
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	133.8	128.1	5.7	4.2
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.9	83.4	3.5	4.0
14	Lackawanna	111.5	106.8	4.7	4.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	106.4	102.4	3.9	3.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	238.6	225.1	13.5	5.7
17	Philadelphia	765.7	726.9	38.8	5.1
18	Bucks	300.5	291.7	8.8	2.9
19	Montgomery	398.6	387.7	10.9	2.7
20	Delaware	307.5	298.3	9.2	3.0
21	Chester	195.2	189.8	5.4	2.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.8	257.5	9.2	3.5
23	Berks	181.2	175.4	5.8	3.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	332.0	320.9	11.1	3.3
25	Lancaster	226.4	220.3	6.0	2.7
26	York	183.7	176.8	6.9	3.8
27	Adams, Franklin	94.5	91.6	3.0	3.1
28	Lawrence, Mercer	98.6	93.8	4.8	4.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5928.0	5680.0	249.0	4.2

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.